Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

WEATHER CROPS AND MARKETS

Published Weekly by the
United States Department of Agriculture.

CERTIFICATE: By direction of the Secretary of Agriculture the matter contained herein is published as statistical information and is required for the proper transaction of the public business.

WASHINGTON, D. C. APRIL 29, 1922. VOL. 1, No. 17

FRUIT IN CENTRAL STATES INJURED BY APRIL FREEZE

Sections in Southern Rocky Mountains and Southwestern Colorado also Feel Effects of Severe Frost.

The severe frost and freezing temperatures that overspread the upper Ohio Valley and central and northern Appalachian Mountain districts on Apr. 22–24, resulted in much damage to fruit in that area according to reports received by the Weather Bureau.

The recent warm weather had forced a rapid development of fruit blooms and early varieties were coming into bloom well into some of the northern parts of the section visited by the killing frost.

FULL DAMAGE NOT KNOWN.

The full extent of the damage was not definitely known on Apr. 25, but the greatest destruction appears to have been confined mostly to mountain sections, and the damage was not nearly so great or extensive as that caused by the freeze the latter part of March, 1921. This year's fruit bloom was unusually heavy. Even though a large proportion of the bloom on the heavily laden trees were destroyed, sufficient bloom would still remain to produce a good yield of fruit, probably of better quality than if the freeze had not occurred.

The lowest temperatures reported from regular Weather Bureau stations in the affected area were as follows: Wytheville, Va., 28°; Elkins, W. Va., 24°; Pittsburgh, Pa., 28°; Columbus, Ohio, 30°. Temperatures were somewhat lower than these, however, in exposed localities.

As a rule, apples and pears in full bloom are killed when the temperature falls much below 29°, and peaches and cherries when readings materially below 28° are reached. The amount of damage at these temperatures, however, depends on local conditions in individual orchards.

Present reports indicate that recent damage was considerable in Pennsylvania, where peaches, cherries, and plums suffered most, and that much harm was done in West Virginia. The greater part of the fruit appears to have been killed in a few of the extreme northwestern counties of Virginia, with progressively less damage southward. The frost, however, extended well into the central counties.

The damage was extensive in western Maryland, and in the north central portion and interior of the Eastern Shore, but was only slight in the southern portions of the State.

Apparently not much injury was done in the heavy peach-producing belt of North Carolina, but some fruit was frosted in the northern and western portions of the State. The damage in general was not severe in

(Concluded on page 372, column 3.)

IN THIS ISSUE.

Page.

Live Stock and Meats..... 354
All classes showed a healthy tone. Fresh meat trade was limited. Average prices during March.

Wool Consumption During March. 356

Dairy and Poultry..... 358
Butter markets firm; receipts light. Cheese prices dropped to new low levels. Fluid milk report for April. Condensed and evaporated monthly report. Monthly powdered milk report.

Fruits and Vegetables..... 361
Prices slump under increasing supplies. Review of 1921–22 potato season. Honey and peanut market reviews.

Hay and Feed..... 364
Hay prices firm under light receipts. Feed markets show firm tone.

Grain..... 365
Grain prices advance. Wheat exports brisk. Grain receipts for March.

Seeds..... 368
Markets continue dull; prices changed but little.

Cotton..... 369
Prices advanced slightly; market tone stronger.

Crop Reports..... 370
Estimated value of all farm products, 1921. Truck crops in South Atlantic States. Early cabbage crop prospects.

Weather..... 372
Fruit in Central States injured by April freeze. Weekly weather report. March weather reviewed.

VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS IN 1921 FAR BELOW 1919

Total Value of Crops and Animal Products Produced in Country During 1921 Placed at $12,366,000,000.

A gross wealth valued at $12,366,000,000 was produced by the farmers of the United States during 1921, according to an estimate recently completed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This amount is approximately two-thirds of the aggregate value of farm products in 1920 ($18,263,000,000), and approximately one-half of such value for 1919 ($23,783,000,000).

During the same period, 1919 to 1921, the production of 10 crops, which represent about 95% of the total crop acreage, fell but 8%. Placing the average quantity of production of these crops for the 5 years 1910–14 at 100, crop production in 1919 was 108; in 1920 it was 117, and in 1921 it was 100. The quantity of crop production in 1919 was about the same as during the preceding 7 years; that in 1920 was the largest ever recorded; and that in 1921 was the lowest since 1913.

USED AS INDEX NUMBERS.

In announcing these valuation figures the department calls attention to the fact that they are to be considered only as index numbers of wealth production on farms. They do not represent cash received or actual income. Moreover, the figures are subject to fluctuations in the purchasing power of the dollar.

The total value of all crops in 1921 is estimated at $7,028,000,000. In 1920 this value was placed at $10,909,000,000, and in 1919 at $15,423,000,000. The decrease in the 1921 figures clearly indicates the drop in prices of farm products during the past two years.

The total value of animal products declined from $8,361,000,000 in 1919 to $7,354,000,000 in 1920 and to $5,339,000,000 in 1921. A comparison of the declines in crops and animal products shows that crop prices started on their downward course first.

Table 1 accompanying this article shows in detail the gross value of farm products and the values of crops and animal products

(Concluded on page 370, column 1.)

Live Stock and Meats

ALL CLASSES OF LIVE STOCK REGISTER GAINS DURING WEEK

Receipts of Hogs at Chicago Lightest since June—Sheep Receipts also very Small.

(Chicago.)

All branches of the live-stock trade developed a healthy tone during the week ending Apr. 22. Curtailment in receipts of hogs and sheep, especially at Chicago, was marked. Receipts of hogs were the lightest for any week since early last June, while those of sheep established a new low record for any week since July, 1921. Light receipts and an increased shipping demand for hogs, following the lenten period, were instrumental in boosting prices 25¢–35¢ on practically all classes and grades. Fat lambs, both wooled and in fleece, showed upturns of 25¢–50¢ per 100 lbs.

Medium-weight beef steers and yearlings occupied a relatively higher price position than heavier weights, and at Chicago the former closed the week practically as high as they have sold at any time during the year so far. Heavy, thick-fat bullocks were draggy.

STOCK CATTLE IN DEMAND.

With the grazing season at hand, demand for stock steers, cows, and heifers gained impetus at practically all markets. Demand for light stock steers of quality exceeded the supply, and at Chicago such kinds advanced 25¢–35¢. Owing to relatively high prices, the outgoing movement of meaty feeders was limited.

Receipts for the week at 10 primary markets were approximately 160,300 cattle, 413,700 hogs, and 135,000 sheep, compared with 143,650 cattle, 447,790 hogs, and 166,518 sheep a week earlier, and 170,344 cattle, 516,397 hogs, and 256,502 sheep for the corresponding week a year ago.

Cattle.—Although fat cattle prices were but little changed at Chicago, they advanced somewhat at most other markets. Despite an increase of about 7,000 cattle for the week at Chicago, the market closed strong with prices fully steady on lower grades of killing steers and yearlings partly because of the demand for stockers and feeders and the relatively high price on she stock.

The better grades of beef steers were slow sellers and failed to recover all the early declines. Closing prices were around 10¢–15¢ under the preceding week's close. A ready outlet for yearling carcasses in the dressed market and the aversion to weighty stuff even of good and choice grade was reflected in the favoritism shown by most buyers for light steers and yearlings on hoof.

After the opening session when heavy steers topped at $9.25 and long yearlings at $9.15, neither yearlings nor heavy bullocks passed $9, both classes making that figure on several occasions. Medium grades predominated, while common steers and strictly choice kinds were scarce. The bulk of offerings sold within a spread of $7.50–$8.60.

There was a good demand for thin cattle for stocker and feeder purposes at all the large western markets. Prices on stockers and light feeders strengthened until at the week-end they were 25¢–35¢ higher than a week earlier. Mineral Point, Wis. pasture men took a few loads of fleshy steers at $7.75–$8, the St. Paul market being a contributor of high-priced feeders to that grazing district. Most steers going out for feeding or grazing averaged around 700–800 lbs. with a fair proportion of 900-lb. feeders. Prices on desirable stockers ranged mostly $6.75–$7.25, with a few loads up to $7.50 and better.

Price gains on she stock amounted to 10¢–15¢ for the week, with the demand centering on lightweight stuff. Two Jewish holidays interrupted the kosher demand. Well-finished cows sold as high as $7.25, with choice, heavy heifers around $7.50 and heifer yearlings, on the baby beef order, at $8.25–$8.75.

There was a good country demand for light-fleshed cows and heifers, and as killers needed a fair quota of the light supplies, prices on canners and cutters ruled strong to 15¢ higher. Beef grades sold mostly at $5.35–$7, with canners and cutters largely at $3.50–$4.25.

There was practically no change in bull prices, bolognas going largely at $4.25–$4.40. Veal calf prices, however, strengthened slightly, the bulk at $7–$7.50 being strong to 25¢ higher than the preceding week's close. Shippers wanted calves weighing around 140–170 lbs. and paid as much as $8.50–$9 and higher for sorted lots. There was some demand for heavy calves, and several lots averaging 300 lbs. brought $7 on shipping account.

SHIPPING DEMAND IMPROVES.

Hogs.—Chicago hog receipts were the lightest for any week since the first week of June, 1921. Unfavorable weather conditions, bad roads, and floods were factors in bringing about this condition. Shipping demand was stronger.

Packers continued bearish during the early part of the week, when, after strong to higher opening sales to shippers and others, large local killers succeeded in depressing prices. Toward the week-end, however, because of extremely light receipts, packers were fairly liberal buyers and the market closed strong and largely 25¢–35¢ higher, medium and heavy-weights showing the greatest gains.

The average cost of packer and shipper droves at Chicago for the week was $10.20, and the average weight 244 lbs. Pigs were slow earlier in the week, but toward the close shippers took the moderate supply available at prices mostly 25¢–50¢ higher

(Concluded on page 356, column 1.)

FRESH MEAT MARKETS WITNESS LIMITED TRADING DURING WEEK.

Beef, Lamb, and Mutton Firm to Unevenly Higher at All Markets—Pork Weak in the East.

(Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago.)

The volume of trade both at eastern markets and Chicago was limited during the week ending Apr. 21. Beef, lamb, and mutton were on a firm to unevenly higher basis because of light supplies. Veal and pork had a weak undertone at eastern markets, while at Chicago veal was unevenly lower and pork firm to higher.

Beef.—Lighter receipts at eastern markets, consisting largely of steers of better quality than were on sale during the preceding week, characterized the beef market. The outlet was somewhat narrow, but sufficient to keep the limited supplies moving readily at firm to higher prices. At Chicago the supply of steers showed a good assortment of the various grades and weights. Demand at that market centered largely on light and medium weight carcasses and cuts.

STEERS GENERALLY HIGHER.

Compared with the close of the previous week, steers were $1 higher at Boston, firm to $1 higher at New York, firm to 50¢ higher at Philadelphia and unchanged at Chicago. Cows were 50¢ higher at Boston, steady to 50¢ higher at Philadelphia, and steady at New York and Chicago. Light receipts of bulls met with a fair demand and prices ruled strong to $1 higher at Boston and Philadelphia, and steady elsewhere.

Kosher beef trade was interrupted by the Jewish holidays but prices were generally unchanged.

Veal.—At eastern markets fairly liberal supplies of western dressed veal were supplemented by heavy local slaughter, which made supplies somewhat excessive. There was a fair demand for the better grades, while poorer kinds were hard to move. At Chicago the liberal supply consisted largely of medium and common grades with a small percentage of choice. Compared with the preceding Friday, Boston and New York were barely steady, Philadelphia steady to $1 higher, and Chicago $1–$2 lower.

Lamb.—Receipts of lamb at eastern markets were considerably less than for the preceding week, and prices were on a firm to

DAILY AVERAGE WEIGHT AND COST OF HOGS, WEEK ENDING APRIL 22, 1922.

[Price per 100 pounds.]

	Mon.		Tues.		Wed.		Thurs.		Fri.		Sat.		This wk.		Last wk.		1 yr. ago.	
	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.
Chicago	245	$10.19	244	$10.12	242	$10.20	243	$10.22	243	$10.29	254	$10.26	244	$10.20	245	$10.43	229	$8.35
E. St. Louis	193	10.38	194	10.32	195	10.30	195	10.29	195	10.27	195	10.36	195	10.31	196	10.48	194	8.47
Kansas City	220	10.05	220	9.93	223	9.87	229	9.83	221	9.84	194	9.93	223	9.92	218	10.21	225	7.99
Omaha	245	10.12	257	9.84	257	9.86	264	9.89	253	10.00	262	10.07	256	9.93	256	10.08	250	7.56
S. St. Paul	238	9.98	233	10.08	238	10.10	233	10.10	242	10.12	232	10.13	237	10.08	236	10.13	229	7.99

The above prices are computed on packer and shipper purchases.

RECEIPTS, SHIPMENTS AND LOCAL SLAUGHTER, WEEK ENDING APRIL 22, 1922.

Markets.	Cattle and calves.			Hogs.			Sheep.		
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.
Chicago	68,175	16,712	51,463	99,906	19,079	80,827	46,608	19,719	26,910
Denver [1]	6,691	3,748	2,397	9,142	.....	8,236	18,676	12,978	3,143
East St. Louis	12,150	3,437	5,491	59,911	24,952	29,268	3,856	.....	1,969
Fort Worth [1]	18,006	11,566	3,596	9,540	2,423	7,586	3,110	1,455	1,378
Indianapolis [1]	8,528	3,866	4,415	33,817	11,261	22,654	733	408	312
Kansas City	35,015	13,756	21,201	47,053	13,319	33,495	24,962	5,574	19,721
Oklahoma City	3,693	1,445	2,566	12,747	1,190	12,581	131	49	95
Omaha	30,997	9,461	20,817	47,057	14,872	32,721	19,921	4,044	14,458
St. Joseph [1]	8,097	2,182	5,973	24,402	5,724	18,846	13,198	1,949	11,168
St. Paul [1]	17,528	6,714	11,358	29,001	5,556	21,068	607	34	545
Sioux City	14,218	7,509	5,901	30,952	10,519	16,959	1,316	250	977
Wichita [1]	8,857	7,127	1,669	15,278	375	14,259	872	193	667
Total	232,555	87,526	136,727	419,406	109,270	298,500	134,080	46,633	81,285
Previous week	240,269	71,643	159,013	454,558	92,486	355,646	164,413	49,912	125,523

[1] Week ending Friday, Apr. 21.

higher basis. Similar conditions prevailed at Chicago. Spring lambs were on sale at both eastern markets and Chicago, those of desirable weights and quality selling at $34–$36 per 100 lbs. Imported frozen lamb sold at $23–$24, under a poor demand. Compared with the close of the previous week, Boston and Philadelphia were $2–$3 higher, Chicago $1 higher, and New York unchanged.

Mutton.—The shortage and higher prices of lamb strengthened the mutton market. While receipts at eastern markets were as a rule too heavy to be desirable, prices ruled firm to higher. At Chicago there was a fair demand for the moderate supply. Compared with the close of the previous week, Philadelphia was $1–$2 higher, Boston and New York firm, and Chicago about steady.

Pork.—Receipts of pork at eastern markets were only moderate but trade was draggy at all times. At Chicago there was a considerable improvement in the demand after midweek and prices showed uneven advances. Compared with the close of the preceding week, eastern markets were barely steady, and Chicago unevenly 50¢–$2 higher.

STOCKER AND FEEDER SHIPMENTS.

Week ending Friday, April 21, 1922.

	Cattle and calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Market origin:			
Chicago	3,775	140	245
Denver	2,795	.....	485
East St. Louis	1,537	2,481	.....
Fort Worth	8,364	2,057	464
Indianapolis	364	112	.....
Kansas City	9,609	3,750	2,529
Oklahoma City	746	301	.....
Omaha	3,883	.....	1,597
St. Joseph	583	274	980
St. Paul	4,973	1,785	4
Sioux City	4,215	120	.....
Wichita	7,001	283	.....
Total	47,845	11,303	6,304
Previous week	39,183	10,659	7,660
Same week last year [1]	37,716	6,479	3,360
State destination:			
California	764	.....	.....
Colorado	433	.....	.....
Idaho	12	.....	.....
Illinois	2,429	2,479	1,577
Indiana	1,297	260	245
Iowa	9,360	3,910	150
Kansas	10,553	852	.....
Kentucky	393	.....	.....
Michigan	289	.....	.....
Minnesota	462	408	254
Missouri	3,852	1,417	1,660
Nebraska	7,356	950	2,250
New Mexico	46	.....	.....
New York	433	140	.....
Ohio	897	130	.....
Oklahoma	5,843	301	.....
Pennsylvania	128	.....	.....
South Dakota	306	.....	.....
Texas	1,771	250	168
Virginia	228	.....	.....
West Virginia	189	206	.....
Wisconsin	694	.....	.....
Wyoming	110	.....	.....
Total	47,845	11,303	6,304

[1] Denver not included.

Additional Data on Stockyard Shipments.

Additional reports make necessary the following changes in the table entitled "Stocker and feeder shipments," appearing on page 340 of Weather, Crops, and Markets for Apr. 22: In the column headed "Hogs," opposite Chicago, insert "150"; opposite Illinois, change "1,561" to "1,595"; opposite New York, insert "116." The total shipments of stocker and feeder hogs from the 12 markets amount to "10,659" instead of "10,509."

LIVE STOCK PRICES, TUESDAY, APRIL 25, 1922.

[Per 100 pounds.]

	Chicago.	East St. Louis.	Kansas City.	Omaha.	St. Paul.
CATTLE.					
Beef steers:					
Medium and heavy (1,100 lbs. up)—					
Choice and prime	$8.60–9.25	$8.60–9.15	$8.30–8.85	$8.00–8.50	.....
Good	8.10–8.60	8.00–8.60	7.75–8.35	7.50–8.00	$7.50–8.25
Medium	7.50–8.10	7.15–8.00	7.40–7.80	7.00–7.50	6.75–7.50
Common	6.75–7.50	6.25–7.15	6.60–7.40	6.25–7.00	6.25–6.75
Light weights (1,100 lbs. down)—					
Choice and prime	8.75–9.35	8.60–9.15	8.35–8.90	8.15–8.65	.....
Good	8.25–8.75	7.90–8.60	7.80–8.35	7.50–8.15	7.50–8.25
Medium	7.50–8.25	7.15–7.90	7.40–7.80	7.00–7.50	6.75–7.50
Common	6.75–7.50	6.25–7.15	6.40–7.40	6.25–7.00	6.00–6.75
Butcher cattle:					
Heifers, common-choice	5.50–8.50	5.25–8.25	5.00–7.60	4.75–7.50	5.00–8.00
Cows, common-choice	4.50–7.25	4.50–6.50	4.40–6.35	4.25–6.50	4.25–6.75
Bulls, bologna and beef	4.00–6.50	4.00–6.25	3.35–5.25	3.25–5.25	3.50–5.75
Canners and cutters:					
Cows and heifers	3.35–4.50	3.00–4.50	2.75–4.40	2.75–4.25	2.75–4.00
Canner steers	4.25–5.25	3.25–4.50	3.50–4.25	3.25–4.25	3.00–4.00
Veal calves:					
Light and medium weight, medium-choice	5.50–7.75	5.00–8.50	5.50–8.50	7.25–9.00	3.00–7.50
Heavy weight, common-choice	4.00–7.00	3.75–8.25	3.75–8.00	5.00–7.25	3.00–6.00
Feeder steers:					
1,000 lbs. up, common-choice	6.00–7.60	6.00–7.35	6.10–7.90	5.75–7.75	5.00–7.00
750–1,000 lbs., common-choice	5.85–7.60	5.25–7.25	6.00–8.00	5.50–7.65	4.25–7.00
Stocker cattle:					
Steers, common-choice	5.75–7.50	4.75–7.25	5.50–8.00	5.25–7.85	4.25–6.75
Cows and heifers, common-choice	4.00–5.75	3.50–6.00	3.75–6.35	4.00–6.25	3.00–5.50
Calves—					
Good and choice	.....	5.50–7.00	6.75–7.75	6.50–7.75	.....
Common and medium	.....	4.50–5.50	4.75–6.75	5.25–6.50	.....
HOGS.					
Top	10.60	10.45	10.25	10.00	10.15
Bulk of sales	9.90–10.60	10.25–10.40	9.75–10.15	9.70–9.90	9.75–10.15
Heavy weight (250 lbs. up), common-choice	10.15–10.40	10.00–10.35	9.75–10.20	9.70–9.90	9.75–10.00
Medium weight (200–250 lbs.), common-choice	10.30–10.60	10.20–10.45	9.85–10.25	9.80–10.00	9.85–10.15
Light weight (150–200 lbs.), common-choice	10.40–10.60	10.20–10.45	9.75–10.25	9.90–10.00	10.00–10.15
Light weight (130–150 lbs.), common-choice	10.00–10.50	10.00–10.40	9.50–10.15	9.50–10.00	10.00–10.15
Packing sows (250 lbs. up), smooth	9.25–9.75	8.60–9.00	8.65–9.00	9.00–9.50	8.75–9.50
Packing sows (200 lbs. up), rough	9.00–9.30	8.25–8.60	8.25–8.65	8.75–9.00	8.50–9.00
Pigs (150 lbs. down), common-choice	9.00–10.25	9.00–10.25	.....	.....	10.75–11.00
Stock pigs (130 lbs. down)	.....	8.50–10.00	9.50–10.35	9.50–10.00	10.50–11.00
SHEEP.					
Lambs:					
84 lbs. down, medium-choice	12.50–14.75	11.50–14.25	14.00–16.00	13.75–16.00	11.50–13.75
85 lbs. up, medium-choice	12.00–14.50	.....	.....	13.50–15.75	.....
Culls and common	9.25–12.00	10.00–11.50	9.50–13.75	10.50–13.50	8.50–11.25
Spring lambs	.....	14.00–16.75	.....	15.00–16.75	.....
Feeding lambs	.....	.....	.....	11.50–13.50	.....
Yearlings, wethers, medium-prime	10.00–13.00	9.00–12.50	11.50–14.50	11.25–13.50	9.25–12.25
Wethers, medium-prime	7.50–10.25	7.00–9.50	7.75–10.75	8.75–11.50	6.75–9.50
Ewes:					
Medium, good, and choice	6.75–9.50	5.50–8.50	7.00–9.75	7.00–9.50	6.00–8.75
Culls and common	3.00–6.75	2.00–5.50	3.50–6.75	3.75–6.75	2.00–6.00

WHOLESALE PRICES OF WESTERN DRESSED MEATS, TUESDAY, APRIL 25, 1922.

[Per 100 pounds.]

	Chicago.			New York.		
	Apr. 25.	Apr. 18.	Mar. 28.	Apr. 25.	Apr. 18.	Mar. 28.
Fresh beef:						
Steers—						
Choice	$15.00–15.50	$15.00–15.50	$15.00–15.50	$15.00–15.50	$14.00–14.50	$14.50
Good	14.00–15.00	14.00–15.00	14.00–15.00	14.00–15.00	13.00–14.00	13.00–14.00
Medium	13.00–14.00	13.00–14.00	13.00–14.00	13.50–14.00	12.00–13.00	12.50–13.00
Common	11.00–12.00	11.00–12.00	11.00–12.00	13.00–13.50	11.00–12.00	11.50–12.00
Cows—						
Good	10.50–11.00	10.50–11.00	10.50–11.50	11.00–12.00	10.00–11.00	10.50–11.50
Medium	9.50–10.00	9.50–10.00	10.00–10.50	10.00–11.00	9.50–10.00	9.50–10.00
Common	8.50–9.00	8.50–9.00	8.50–9.50	9.50–10.00	9.00–9.50	9.00–9.50
Bulls—						
Medium	.....	.....	.....	9.00–10.00	8.50–9.50	8.50–9.50
Common	7.25–7.50	7.25–7.50	7.00–7.25	8.00–9.00	8.00–8.50	8.00–8.50
Fresh veal:						
Choice	14.00–15.00	15.00–16.00	16.50–17.00	15.00–17.00	15.50–16.50	17.00–19.00
Good	13.00–14.00	13.50–14.50	15.00–16.00	13.00–14.00	13.00–14.00	14.00–16.00
Medium	11.00–12.50	11.00–13.00	13.00–14.00	12.00–13.00	12.00–13.00	12.00–14.00
Common	7.00–9.00	8.00–10.00	9.00–11.00	10.00–11.00	10.00–11.00	10.00–12.00
Fresh pork cuts:						
Loins—						
8–10 lbs. average	23.00–24.00	22.00–23.00	21.00–22.00	24.00–25.00	23.00–24.00	23.00–24.00
10–12 lbs. average	22.00–23.00	20.00–21.00	20.00–21.00	23.00–24.00	22.00–23.00	22.00–23.00
12–14 lbs. average	20.00–22.00	19.00–20.00	18.00–19.00	22.00–23.00	21.00–22.00	21.00–22.00
14–16 lbs. average	18.00–20.00	18.00–19.00	17.00–18.00	21.00–22.00	20.00–21.00	20.00–21.00
16 lbs. and over	16.00–18.00	17.00–18.00	16.00–17.00	20.00–21.00	19.00–20.00	19.00–20.00
Shoulders—						
Skinned	15.00–16.00	14.50–15.00	15.00–16.00	15.00–16.00	15.00–16.00	16.00–17.00
Picnics—						
4–6 lbs. average	14.00–14.50	13.50–14.00	13.50–14.00	.....	.....	.....
6–8 lbs. average	13.50–14.00	13.00–13.50	13.00–13.50	14.00–15.00	14.00–15.00	15.00–16.00
Butts, Boston style	16.50–17.50	17.00–17.50	16.50–17.50	18.00–20.00	17.00–19.00	18.00–20.00
Fresh lamb and mutton:						
Lamb—						
Choice	30.00–31.00	30.00–31.00	28.00–29.00	32.00–34.00	28.00–30.00	28.00–30.00
Good	29.00–30.00	29.00–30.00	27.00–28.00	30.00–32.00	27.00–28.00	27.00–28.00
Medium	27.00–29.00	27.00–29.00	25.00–27.00	27.00–28.00	25.00–26.00	25.00–26.00
Common	23.00–26.00	23.00–26.00	22.00–25.00	25.00–27.00	22.00–24.00	22.00–24.00
Mutton—						
Good	19.00–20.00	19.00–20.00	19.00–20.00	20.00–22.00	15.00–16.00	19.00–20.00
Medium	18.00–19.00	18.00–19.00	17.00–18.00	19.00–20.00	13.00–15.00	16.00–18.00
Common	13.50–16.00	13.50–16.00	11.00–15.00	17.00–19.00	12.00–13.00	14.00–16.00

WEEKLY LIVE STOCK REVIEW.

(Concluded from page 354.)

than the low spot and about steady with the previous week's close.

Sheep.—Despite light receipts, the post-Easter slump in sheep and lamb prices extended through the opening session of the week under review. Thereafter, however, with slaughter continuing very light, and with the eastern shipping demand developing considerable breadth, price recovery was emphatic and closing levels on fat lambs and yearlings were 25c–50c higher than a week earlier. Sheep closed about 25c lower than a week earlier, wooled lambs reached $15.75, and best shorn lambs $14. Some dressed California spring lambs reached Chicago and eastern markets and reports have been received to the effect that car orders indicate a movement from California to midwestern markets of approximately 260 decks, or about 39,000 lambs during the period from Apr. 15 to May 6.

A few new-crop, native lambs reached Chicago and the better grades of such stock brought $16–$16.75. While there will probably be increasing supplies of spring lambs from now on, supplies of winter-fed stock are very near depletion and the trade foresees a continuation of light runs through the first half of May, at least.

Opening, Apr. 24.—Chicago cattle and hog receipts were above general expectations and prices declined, beef steers breaking mostly 15c–25c, and hogs 10c–20c. Yearlings topped the beef cattle market at $9.10 with the bulk of beef steers selling at $7.35–$8.35.

The hog top was $10.65 and the bulk sold at $9.90–$10.60. Active buying on shipping account and a good local demand boosted fat lamb prices 25c–50c, while sheep sold strong to 25c higher. Top wooled lambs at $16.50 and shorn at $14.75 were back to the year's high point. Omaha reported the arrival and sale of 68-lb. California spring lambs at $16.50.

CHICAGO WHOLESALE PRICES OF CURED PORK AND PORK PRODUCTS.

[Per 100 pounds.]

	Apr. 21.	Apr. 14.	Mar. 24.
Hams, smoked, 14-16 average	$27.50-30.00	$28.00-30.00	$28.50-30.50
Hams, fancy, 14-16 average	30.00-32.50	30.00-32.50	30.50-32.50
Picnics, smoked, 4-8 average	16.00-18.00	16.50-17.75	16.50-18.50
Bacon, breakfast, 6-8 average	25.00-29.00	25.50-29.00	25.50-27.50
Bacon, fancy, 6-8 average	32.00-36.00	33.50-36.50	32.50-36.50
Bellies, D. C., 14-16 average	14.75-15.50	14.50-15.50	15.50-16.00
Backs, D. S., 14-16 average	11.00-11.50	10.25-11.50	12.00-13.00
Purelar l. tierces	12.00-13.25	12.25-13.50	12.25-14.50
Compound lard, tierces	13.00-14.00	13.00-14.00	13.50-15.00

WOOL CONSUMPTION REPORT FOR MARCH, 1922.

Quantities Entering into Manufacture According to Condition, Classes and Grades.

[In thousands of pounds; i. e., 000 omitted.]

Class and grade.	Grease.		Scoured.		Pulled.		Total, Mar.		Total, Feb.		Total, Jan. to Mar.	
	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921
Fine:												
Combing—												
Domestic	5,737	2,197	59	19	161	120	5,957	2,336	6,015	2,746	18,420	7,468
Foreign	686	4,270	24	167	.....	.....	710	4,437	964	2,394	3,069	8,897
Clothing—												
Domestic	1,170	642	704	563	147	102	2,021	1,307	1,861	950	5,810	3,205
Foreign	91	403	390	637	7	20	488	1,060	427	794	1,385	2,387
½ blood:												
Combing—												
Domestic	4,292	2,614	74	12	135	73	4,501	2,699	4,741	2,402	13,703	6,507
Foreign	355	1,033	.....	17	1	.....	356	1,050	792	641	1,685	2,123
Clothing—												
Domestic	327	257	644	508	212	351	1,183	1,116	1,118	742	3,271	2,261
Foreign	37	42	124	166	5	10	166	218	145	187	506	567
⅜ blood:												
Combing—												
Domestic	3,713	2,169	317	204	434	422	4,464	2,795	3,817	1,818	11,170	5,656
Foreign	1,625	1,528	27	33	2	.....	1,654	1,561	1,952	978	5,426	3,256
Clothing—												
Domestic	264	127	1,415	1,101	364	326	2,043	1,554	2,063	915	5,799	3,176
Foreign	196	72	495	272	47	1	738	345	812	214	2,093	679
¼ blood:												
Combing—												
Domestic	4,847	2,338	272	162	250	476	5,369	2,976	5,159	3,010	16,162	7,960
Foreign	3,171	4,532	94	112	27	1	3,292	4,645	3,718	3,337	11,330	10,932
Clothing—												
Domestic	626	135	1,149	722	124	192	1,899	1,049	1,690	842	5,153	2,534
Foreign	558	328	595	279	14	35	1,167	642	1,160	569	3,223	1,756
Low or Lincoln:												
Combing—												
Domestic	282	54	24	24	20	15	326	93	399	251	1,072	651
Foreign	760	352	18	29	28	16	806	397	736	517	2,367	1,436
Clothing—												
Domestic	141	12	148	100	5	2	294	114	189	115	669	311
Foreign	5	6	95	43	40	6	140	55	244	76	471	390
Carpet:												
Combing, foreign	9,124	1,158	50	11	183	190	9,357	1,359	3,749	1,006	16,863	3,230
Filling, foreign	4,608	1,174	420	196	402	127	5,430	1,497	4,741	1,501	14,917	4,467
Grade not stated:												
Domestic	5,280	4,649	25	63	.....	.....	5,305	4,712	5,469	3,206	15,906	11,082
Foreign	4,712	2,726	7	85	.....	.....	4,719	2,811	3,921	2,238	12,347	7,643
Total:												
Domestic	26,679	15,194	4,831	3,478	1,852	2,079	33,362	20,751	32,521	16,997	97,135	50,814
Foreign	25,928	17,624	2,339	2,047	756	406	29,023	20,077	23,361	14,452	75,682	47,763
Grand total, Mar.	52,607	32,818	7,170	5,525	2,608	2,486	62,385	40,828	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand total, Feb.	46,822	25,750	6,513	4,283	2,547	1,416	.....	.....	55,882	31,449	.....	.....
Grand total, Jan. to Mar.	145,766	80,636	19,540	12,953	7,511	4,988	.....	.....	.....	.....	172,817	98,577

Quantities Entering into Manufacture According to Sections.

[In thousands of pounds; i. e., 000 omitted.]

Section.	Grease.		Scoured.		Pulled.		Total.	
	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921
New England	32,379	21,728	4,126	3,192	1,291	946	37,796	25,866
Middle Atlantic	18,226	9,522	1,563	1,210	1,102	1,112	20,891	11,844
Pacific coast	162	99	217	136	5	49	414	284
Other sections	1,840	1,469	1,234	987	210	378	3,284	2,834
Grand total	52,607	32,818	7,170	5,525	2,608	2,485	62,385	40,828

Decrease in Stocks of Cattle Hides During Month of February.

Stocks of cattle hides on hand in the United States on Feb. 28, 1922, showed a decrease of 291,818 pieces, or 4.8%, compared with similar stocks on hand on Jan. 31 of this year, and 2,178,965 pieces, or 27.5% compared with stocks on hand on Feb. 28, 1921.

Stocks of calf and kip skins also decreased materially during the month of February, showing 172,902 fewer skins, or a decrease of 4.4% from stocks on hand at the end of the preceding month, and 762,252 skins, or 16.9% fewer than the number on hand on Feb. 28, 1921. Stocks of sheep and lamb skins, on the other hand, increased compared with stocks on hand the preceding month and a year ago, showing an increase of 763,813 skins, or 6.2% over stocks on hand on Jan. 31, 1922, and 554,789 pieces, or 4.4% over those on hand Feb. 28, 1921.

Kinds.	Stocks on hand.			Number sold during Feb., 1922.
	Feb. 28, 1922.	Jan. 31, 1922.	Feb. 28, 1921.	
Cattle	5,761,364	6,053,212	7,940,359	1,356,089
Calf and kip	3,770,561	3,943,483	4,532,833	851,425
Sheep and lamb	13,044,611	12,280,831	12,489,855	2,133,434

Wool Imports at Two Ports.

Imports of wool through the port of Philadelphia during the week ending Apr. 22, amounted to 1,953 bales, weighing 1,041,285 lbs., valued at $213,662. Imports through the port of Boston during the same week amounted to 3,302,660 lbs., having a valuation of $1,174,540.

ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED UNDER FEDERAL INSPECTION DURING MARCH, 1922.

Station.	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Goats.	Swine.
Chicago	156,521	78,024	262,703	286	512,036
Fort Worth	22,073	11,801	7,331	1	54,296
Kansas City	75,361	18,497	97,936	139	207,601
National Stock Yards	19,139	6,945	13,989	1	96,301
Omaha	70,267	4,282	116,972	5	158,013
St. Louis	13,051	4,382	3,256	1	126,051
Sioux City	23,502	1,323	12,906	1	89,590
South St. Joseph	23,929	4,904	63,168	1	113,249
South St. Paul	22,188	39,492	10,622	.....	175,289
All other establishments	247,880	221,789	308,253	311	1,807,788
Total: March, 1922	673,701	391,439	837,216	746	3,330,214
March, 1921	624,395	361,733	1,075,481	148	3,075,137
9 months ended March, 1922	5,864,920	2,768,673	9,329,113	12,406	28,698,208
9 months ended March, 1921	6,378,464	2,794,172	9,310,835	17,822	27,897,310

Horses slaughtered at all establishments, 74. Inspections of lard prepared at all establishments, 140,411,878 lbs.; compound and other substitutes, 22,489,583 lbs. Corresponding inspections for March, 1921: Lard, 131,758,686 lbs.; compound and other substitutes, 31,781,519 lbs.

AVERAGE PRICES OF LIVE STOCK AND MEATS, MARCH, 1921 AND 1922.

[Per 100 pounds.]

Live stock.	Chicago.		Kansas City.		Omaha.		East St. Louis.	
	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
CATTLE.								
Beef steers:								
Medium and heavy weight (1,100 lbs. up)								
Choice and prime	$10.33	$9.25	$9.77	$8.62	$9.77	$8.43	$9.87	$8.72
Good	9.68	8.60	9.12	7.89	9.11	7.81	9.23	8.15
Medium	8.97	7.84	8.53	7.28	8.43	7.26	8.53	7.46
Common	8.19	7.03	7.97	6.67	7.68	6.70	7.80	6.60
Light weight (1,100 lbs. down)—								
Choice and prime	10.32	9.23	9.61	8.45	9.66	8.47	9.87	8.68
Good	9.68	8.54	8.93	7.73	8.93	7.76	9.07	8.07
Medium	8.87	7.74	8.30	7.15	8.16	7.16	8.30	7.38
Common	7.92	6.87	7.53	6.52	7.33	6.63	7.36	6.46
Butcher cattle:								
Heifers, common to choice	7.63	6.53	6.89	5.97	6.93	6.05	7.97	6.29
Cows, common to choice	6.54	5.59	5.97	5.18	6.24	5.34	6.30	5.28
Bulls, bologna and beef	5.97	5.18	5.18	4.24	5.50	4.29	5.64	4.87
Canners and cutters:								
Cows and heifers	3.87	3.61	3.69	3.49	3.83	3.53	3.93	3.41
Canner steers	4.64	4.52	3.80	3.64	4.40	3.78	4.16	3.55
Veal calves:								
Light to medium wt., med. to choice	10.33	8.26	8.99	7.96	8.93	8.60	9.30	8.15
Heavy weight, common to choice	6.64	5.57	6.49	5.70	6.72	6.42	7.18	6.10
Feeder steers:								
1,000 lbs. up, common to choice	8.61	6.59	8.40	6.73	8.22	6.66	7.93	6.58
750–1,000 lbs., common to choice	8.21	6.51	8.08	6.69	7.96	6.47	7.70	6.41
Stock cattle:								
Steers, common to choice	7.32	6.22	7.26	6.17	7.19	6.34	6.64	5.93
Cows and heifers, common to choice	5.39	4.73	5.31	4.94	5.54	4.98	5.34	4.59
Calves, good and choice	.....	.....	7.31	6.90	7.52	6.92	6.85	6.17
Calves, common and medium	.....	.....	5.39	5.15	5.87	5.53	5.85	4.75
HOGS.								
Top	11.75	10.50	11.00	11.25	10.75	10.90	11.75	11.55
Bulk of sales	10.01	10.48	9.77	10.07	9.48	9.97	10.41	10.59
Heavy (250 lbs. up) medium to choice	9.64	10.39	9.23	9.94	9.36	9.94	9.72	10.45
Medium (200–250 lbs.) medium to choice	10.14	10.58	9.72	10.21	9.71	10.04	10.39	10.64
Light (150–200 lbs.) common to choice	10.65	10.72	9.84	10.17	9.86	10.13	10.76	10.64
Light lights (130–150 lbs.) com. to choice	10.53	10.37	9.86	10.03	.....	10.00	10.85	10.24
Packing sows:								
Smooth (250 lbs. up)	8.75	9.61	8.03	8.82	8.73	9.11	8.22	8.95
Rough (200 lbs. up)	8.17	9.33	7.50	8.38	8.17	8.61	7.77	8.61
Pigs (130 lbs. down) medium to choice	10.31	9.52	10.78	.....	.....	.....	10.18	9.47
Stock pigs (130 lbs. down) com. to choice	.....	.....	10.14	9.48	9.48	9.97	9.43	8.74
SHEEP.								
Lambs:								
84 lbs. down, medium to prime	9.73	14.61	9.14	14.26	9.40	14.23	9.78	14.68
85 lbs. up, medium to prime	9.21	.....	8.52	.....	8.87	14.01	9.06	.....
Culls and common	7.65	11.71	6.94	11.06	7.23	11.49	7.04	11.77
Feeder, medium to choice	8.24	12.62	7.62	12.12	7.99	12.77	.....	.....
Yearling wethers, medium to prime	8.14	12.75	7.37	11.72	7.46	11.62	7.32	12.11
Wethers, medium to prime	6.61	9.83	5.84	8.57	5.99	8.96	6.00	8.46
Ewes, medium to choice	5.79	8.17	5.34	7.70	5.57	7.79	5.14	7.63
Ewes, culls and common	3.30	4.87	3.35	4.42	3.48	4.71	2.99	4.67

Meats.	Chicago.		New York.		Boston.		Philadelphia.	
	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
BEEF AND VEAL.								
Beef:								
Steer—								
Choice	$18.86	$14.93	.....	$14.47	.....	.....	.....	$14.38
Good	17.06	14.06	$17.08	13.62	$16.68	$13.19	$16.86	13.28
Medium	14.62	13.04	16.01	12.82	16.09	12.69	15.70	12.46
Common	12.55	11.06	15.00	11.94	.....	12.01	14.50	11.65
Cow—								
Good	13.75	10.67	14.40	10.98	14.60	10.89	14.59	11.10
Medium	12.06	9.84	13.59	9.75	13.82	10.24	13.59	10.36
Common	10.82	8.84	12.51	9.25	13.23	9.48	12.61	9.63
Bull—								
Medium	.....	.....	11.02	9.00	10.51	7.69	.....	8.83
Common	10.37	7.30	10.23	8.25	9.33	7.19	10.45	7.86
Veal:								
Choice	19.82	16.56	21.58	19.76	.....	.....	.....	.....
Good	18.46	15.40	19.74	16.04	.....	.....	20.89	17.43
Medium	16.40	13.91	17.24	14.36	15.29	14.08	17.65	15.64
Common	13.64	11.11	14.38	12.22	13.54	12.08	14.56	13.02
PORK AND LARD.								
Fresh pork cuts:								
Hams, 12–16 lbs. av	24.00	25.00	24.14	26.90	22.25	27.70	.....	.....
Loins—								
8–10 lbs	25.78	19.82	24.32	21.14	24.05	20.34	24.49	20.62
10–12 lbs	24.44	18.85	22.58	20.06	22.92	19.69	23.19	19.66
12–14 lbs	22.28	17.70	21.16	18.98	21.51	18.72	21.66	18.41
14–16 lbs	19.90	16.70	19.68	17.98	19.55	17.62	19.76	17.12
16 lbs. and over	17.80	15.66	18.24	17.06	17.83	16.06	.....	15.98
Shoulders—								
Skinned	15.62	15.02	15.77	16.54	.....	.....	15.78	15.89
Picnics—								
4–6 lbs	14.14	13.91	.....	.....	14.65	15.81	14.93	14.78
6–8 lbs	13.14	13.25	14.26	15.18	13.83	15.47	.....	.....
Butts, Boston style	18.12	16.80	18.23	18.86	.....	.....	18.25	18.03
Spare ribs	13.69	11.45	14.90	12.50	13.20	12.75	.....	.....
Cured pork cuts:								
Hams, smoked	25.50	28.80	27.60	32.95	27.85	28.90	28.00	31.50
Shoulders, picnics, smoked	16.73	17.55	16.60	17.35	14.30	15.70	16.35	15.70
Bacon, breakfast	27.80	26.65	30.00	(1)	29.45	26.30	29.40	25.80
Lard	14.48	13.50	13.90	13.90	13.35	13.15	13.20	12.40
Lard compound	10.63	14.13	10.65	14.60	10.11	13.45	12.20	12.40
LAMB AND MUTTON.								
Lamb:								
Choice	21.92	28.70	22.40	28.86	22.00	28.50	22.86	29.65
Good	19.28	27.70	20.68	27.38	19.26	27.50	21.36	28.20
Medium	17.26	26.12	18.48	25.58	16.90	26.14	20.24	26.52
Common	14.68	23.62	.....	23.08	.....	24.30	18.15	24.02
Mutton:								
Good	13.72	18.26	12.82	18.70	12.86	17.78	14.60	20.77
Medium	11.42	16.30	11.40	16.40	11.76	15.60	13.22	18.72
Common	9.44	12.76	10.18	14.80	.....	13.54	11.02	15.32

[1] Data incomplete.

100578°—22——2

New Publications Issued.

The following publications were issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture during the week ending Apr. 25, 1922. A copy of any of them, except those otherwise noted, may be obtained free upon application to the Chief of the Division of Publications, U. S. Department of Agriculture, as long as the department's supply lasts.

After the department's supply is exhausted, publications can be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Purchase order and remittance should be addressed to the Superintendent of Documents direct and not to the Department of Agriculture.

Stored-Grain Pests. By E. A. Back, Entomologist, and R. T. Cotton, Assistant Entomologist, Stored-Product Insect Investigations. Pp. 47, figs. 64. Contribution from the Bureau of Entomology. April, 1922. (Farmers' Bulletin 1260.)

The Manufacture of Ethyl Alcohol from Wood Waste. By F. W. Kressman, formerly Chemist in Forest Products, Forest Products Laboratory, Madison, Wis., Pp. 100, pls. 3, figs. 10. Contribution from the Forest Service. (Professional Paper.) Apr. 6, 1922. (Department Bulletin 983.) Price, 15¢.

The Death Camas Species, Zygadenus Paniculatus and Z. Elegans, As Poisonous Plants. By C. Dwight Marsh, Physiologist in Charge of Investigations of Stock Poisoning by Plants, and A. B. Clawson, Physiologist, Pathological Division. Pp. 25, pls. 3, figs, 5. Contribution from the Bureau of Animal Industry. (Professional Paper.) Apr. 7, 1922. (Department Bulletin 1012.) Price, 10¢.

Poisonous Metals on Sprayed Fruits and Vegetables. By W. D. Lynch, C. C. McDonnell, J. K. Haywood, A. L. Quaintance, and M. B. Waite. Pp. 66. Contribution from the Bureau of Chemistry. Apr. 17, 1922. (Department Bulletin 1027.) Price 10¢.

Describes the results of experiments made to ascertain the amounts of arsenic, lead, and copper remaining on fruits and vegetables treated with poisonous sprays.

Control of the Citrophilus Mealybug. By R. S. Woglum, Entomologist, and A. D. Borden, Assistant Entomologist, Fruit Insect Investigations. Pp. 20, figs. 13. Contribution from the Bureau of Entomology. (Professional paper.) Apr. 12 1922. (Department Bulletin 1040.) Price 5¢.

Discusses the spread of this pest in California and suggests methods of control.

Self-Service in the Retailing of Food Products. By F. E. Chaffee, formerly Investigator in City Marketing, and McFall Kerbey, Assistant, Bureau of Markets. Pp. 52, figs. 13. Contribution from the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates. Apr. 19, 1922. (Department Bulletin 1044.) Price, 10¢.

Marketing Cotton Seed for Planting Purposes. By J. E. Barr, Investigator in Marketing Seeds. Pp. 24, figs. 7. Contribution from the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates. Apr. 5, 1922. (Department Bulletin 1056.) Price, 10¢

Journal of Agricultural Research. (For sale only.) Vol. 22, No. 9. Nov. 26, 1921–1922. Contents: Temperature Relations of Stone Fruit Fungi. (G–256.) By Charles Brooks and J. S. Cooley.—Transportation Rots of Stone Fruits as Influenced by Orchard Spraying. (G–257.) By Charles Brooks and D. F. Fisher.—Storage of Coniferous Tree Seed. (F–7.) By C. R. Tillotson.—Susceptibility of the Different Varieties of Sweet Potatoes to Decay by Rhizopus nigricans and Rhizopus tritici. (G–258.) By L. L. Harter and J. L. Weimer. Pp. 451–515. il. Price 15¢.

Service and Regulatory Announcements. Bureau of Chemistry, Supplement 131. Notices of Judgments 10001–10050. Pp. 1–29. April, 1922. Price, 10¢.

Service and Regulatory Announcements. Federal Horticultural Board No. 71. Pp. 95–178. Apr. 12, 1922. Price, 5¢.

To produce the 35,800 carloads of cantaloupes grown commercially in 1921 and valued at over $17,000,000 required 160,000 lbs. of seed.

Preventable waste among broom manufacturers can be traced in many instances to the first steps in harvesting broom corn. Some well-defined types generally considered not profitable to use are "spikes," large center-stemmed brush, weather-stained "crooks," and extreme curly growth.

Dairy and Poultry

BUTTER MARKETS ACTIVE AND FIRM UNDER LIGHT RECEIPTS

Trading Mostly in Sellers' Favor During Week—Undertone of Markets Very Sensitive.

The recent cold, rainy weather throughout producing sections has checked production and retarded the movement of butter to the markets to the extent that supplies became so light as to be barely sufficient to supply buyers' regular needs during the week ending Apr. 22.

As a result the markets were generally firm and active enough to clean up receipts on arrival. There was a general tendency toward higher prices, with only occasional short periods of easiness on some of the markets, caused largely by sentiment. Many dealers feel that prices are too high and do not want to get caught with large stocks when receipts increase and prices begin to decline.

INCREASE IN THE MAKE.

Despite the adverse weather conditions, reports indicate a small increase in the make both over recent weeks and over the same period last year. The effect of this increase has been partly counteracted on the larger markets by the retarded movement of butter to the markets.

Producers and creameries complain that bad roads make it difficult to deliver cream to factories, and in several instances creameries have been unable to ship their butter.

There is some accumulated surplus which has not yet reached the market, but how large this surplus is remains problematical. Many receivers reported advices of larger shipments and in some cases double shipments, but until late in the week there was no material increase in receipts, and the markets continued firm

As storage stocks become lighter and of poorer quality, and the warmer weather makes the use of storage butter less desirable many buyers turn their attention to fresh. This increase in the demand for fresh butter at a time when the receipts were still comparatively light added considerable strength to the week's markets. Fancy butter was readily taken on arrival and the demand for undergrades was unusually good. Floor stocks were kept very light and many buyers, especially users of centralized butter, found it necessary to continue the use of storage.

Of all kinds of butter, fresh centralized appeared the scarcest and all markets reported buyers willing to pay prices for best centralized close to those paid for top scores. The most desirable lots of storage also found a fair demand at prices not far under the same grades of fresh. As a matter of fact, the market was much in sellers' favor, and dealers were able to move goods which would have been hard to sell if fresh butter had been more plentiful. An indication of the real strength of the markets is the light street stocks and rapid decrease in storage stock.

Although the markets were favorable to sellers there was but little disposition to advance prices. An undertone of nervousness prevailed. Nearly all operators realized that it is only a question of time until the weather will improve and production will show rapid increases, and for this reason they are content to keep receipts moving and reduce their storage stocks as rapidly as possible. Besides, the quality of receipts is none too good and many expect the early spring defects to become more prominent as the delayed shipments begin to come in and as more cows are turned to pasture.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF BUTTER AND CHEESE, WEEK ENDING APRIL 22, 1922.

[Cents per pound.]

CREAMERY BUTTER (92 score).	New York.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	San Francisco.
Monday	38	37½	38	38½	32¾
Tuesday	39	37½	38½	39	33¼
Wednesday	39½	37½	39½	(1)	32½
Thursday	39	37½	39	39	31¾
Friday	39	38	39½	39	32¾
Saturday	39	38½	39½	39	33½
Average for week	38.92	37.75	39.00	38.90	32.75
Previous week	37.67	36.33	37.71	37.50	31.75
Corresponding week last year	44.83	44.25	46.33	45.60	34.04

AMERICAN CHEESE (No. 1 fresh twins)	New York.	Chicago.	Boston.	San Francisco.[2]	Wisconsin.
Monday	17–18	15½–16	20 –20½	21½	15½
Tuesday	17–18	15½–16	19½–20	21½	15½
Wednesday	17–18	15½–16	(1)	21½	15
Thursday	17–18	15½–16	18½–19	21½	15
Friday	17–18	15¼–16	18½–19	20½	15
Saturday	17–18	15¼–15¾	18½–19	19¾	14¾
Average for week	17.50	15.67	19.25	21.04	15.13
Previous week	18.42	16.06	20.25	21.21	15.88
Corresponding week last year	28.00	17.63	21.30	16.66	17.15

[1] Holiday. [2] Flats.

Wholesale Prices of Centralized Butter (90 score) at Chicago.

[Cents per pound.]

Monday	36¾	Friday	37½
Tuesday	37	Saturday	37½
Wednesday	37		
Thursday	37	Average	37.13

MOVEMENT AT FIVE MARKETS.

[New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and San Francisco.]

	Week ending Apr. 22.	Previous week.	Last year.
BUTTER.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Receipts for week	9,999,853	9,936,395	8,988,900
Receipts since Jan. 1	157,212,159	147,212,306	122,441,920
Put into cold storage	211,177	365,766	307,504
Withdrawn from cold storage	1,274,865	1,395,305	1,409,632
Change during week	−1,063,688	−1,029,539	−1,102,128
Total holdings	2,589,239	3,652,927	5,902,885
CHEESE.			
Receipts for week	3,872,246	4,340,651	3,137,852
Receipts since Jan. 1	48,069,019	44,196,773	45,430,288
Put into cold storage	412,534	860,510	337,876
Withdrawn from cold storage	527,649	589,742	494,624
Change during week	−115,115	+270,768	−156,748
Total holdings	3,996,020	4,111,135	5,169,941
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Receipts for week	2,294,134	3,276,254	2,167,575
Receipts since Jan. 1	60,546,534	58,252,400	57,306,105
Put into cold storage	920,637	1,141,587	924,799
Withdrawn from cold storage	4,324,241	3,978,514	3,329,597
Change during week	−3,403,604	−2,836,927	−2,404,798
Total holdings	41,902,996	45,306,600	38,821,069
EGGS.	*Cases.*	*Cases.*	*Cases.*
Receipts for week	689,878	702,033	584,073
Receipts since Jan. 1	5,928,392	5,238,514	5,909,488
Put into cold storage	475,410	399,551	303,251
Withdrawn from cold storage	9,705	11,430	12,758
Change during week	+465,705	+388,121	+290,503
Total holdings	1,704,927	1,239,222	1,885,567

See page 368 for exports of dairy products, oleomargarine, and eggs during March.

CHEESE PRICES DROP TO NEW LOW LEVELS FOR THE SEASON

Trading More Active at Primary Markets During Past Week—Consumptive Demand Increases.

With a further decline on the Wisconsin cheese boards on Monday, Apr. 17, trading in cheese markets became slightly more active during the week ending Apr. 22.

This changed condition, however, applied more to business at primary markets in the producing districts than to distributing markets for, at Chicago, which serves as a distributing point for large quantities of Wisconsin cheese, there was comparatively little change in the buying support from previous weeks, and dealers continued to follow a policy of keeping stocks moving. The unwillingness of dealers to allow any accumulation was typical of all markets.

EXPECT DECLINES TO BE CHECKED.

In Wisconsin toward the end of the week there was a feeling that the downward tendency of prices was due to be checked on account of the production outlook. Heavy rains have occurred, and in many sections some flood damage resulted. Moreover, winter feed was reported as becoming scarce; some farmers had practically no supplies and were unable to do any hauling on account of bad roads. Immediate prospects for pasturing are not very good, especially where lands have been flooded and where frosts have occurred very recently.

Wisconsin dealers were encouraged by more inquiries from sources which give promise of better outlets and feel that this should prevent much more decline in prices. Southern buying has picked up and demand for Wisconsin cheese has developed in some of the eastern cities on account of the fact that low prices recently have made it possible to use western goods. The effect of this, however, has been to weaken these eastern markets, where receipts of fresh cheese are already liberal and trade slow.

The new season is opening in the New York State producing districts and the production later is expected to be large. As was done last year, considerable New York State cheese is being bought direct from country points, some very heavy buying having been done by chain store operators. Practically all of the chain stores are now using fresh cheese for retail trade, as quality has been running fairly good and held cheese has become scarce and high in price. Consumptive demand has been good, stimulated to a large extent by low prices.

One ton of ripe tomatoes yields only 8 or 10 lbs. of seed. This quantity of seed should produce 300,000 to 400,000 plants, which are sufficient to set 50 to 70 acres for the production of commercial tomatoes. Based on the average yield per acre of 1.3 tons during the past 4 years, the total production from this area would be 215 to 300 tons, indicating that the production of tomatoes is 200 to 300 fold.

In planting the 30,000 acres devoted to the commercial production of lettuce in 1921, which yielded a total of 9,431,800 crates, or nearly 19,000 carloads, valued at $12,689,141, there was used 90,000 lbs. of lettuce seed.

Onion seed to the amount of 280,000 lbs. planted on 55,800 acres in 1921 produced 25,300 carloads of commercial onions.

MARKETS FOR CONDENSED AND EVAPORATED MILK STILL DULL

Domestic Demand Now Depended Upon to Furnish Principal Outlet—March Exports Brisk.

With European and other relief buying constituting less of a supporting factor, condensed and evaporated milk markets are now depending more upon regular, established trade outlets. Relief contracts are said to have been practically all filled, and although some export buying is still taking place it is really the domestic trade which is expected to furnish the more substantial demand in the future. Just at present, however, domestic business is comparatively quiet because jobbers and retailers are carrying low stocks and, for the most part, are purchasing mostly for immediate requirements only. Such a buying policy is not unusual at this time as the season of heavier production is approaching and seasonal declines in prices of milk and manufactured dairy products are generally anticipated.

NOT MUCH ACCUMULATION.

Although plenty of stock seems to be available for current needs, no great accumulation has occurred as a result of the past months' quiet business. As a matter of fact, the latest available figures, which are for Apr. 1, show that there was a substantial movement of goods during March, total stocks in manufacturers' hands on that date being 10% lighter than the previous month.

The March export movement of condensed and evaporated goods combined was the heaviest since October, 1921, amounting to over 25,000,000 lbs. More than 75% of this amount went to Russia and Germany, but it is safe to assume that a great deal recorded as having gone to Germany went through German ports to be forwarded into Russia, as many of the sea ports in the north of Russia were still frozen and not open to regular traffic during that time. Evaporated goods continued to constitute the bulk of the exports, the ratio of evaporated and condensed in March being about 4 to 1.

BULK OF RELIEF BUYING DONE.

The outlook for further relief buying, which has been largely responsible for the heavy exports of recent months, is not very encouraging. Aside from the fact that most of these contracts seem to have been filled, it is reported that with production in European countries increasing, and with Australian and New Zealand goods on the market, American manufacturers will find prices unfavorable to competition. The depressed condition of markets, with light domestic demand and low prices, made it possible for American manufacturers to secure some relief business, although some contracts are said to have been handled at a loss.

Price appears to be the principal factor so far as American goods in European markets are concerned, for in the European countries, except possibly Switzerland, the general tendency is toward the manufacture of butter or cheese rather than canned milk. American-made goods, although not introduced into European markets until the war, are said to be in popular demand.

Stocks and Exports of Condensed and Evaporated Milk.

[In thousands of pounds; i. e., 000 omitted.]

Stocks.	Apr. 1, 1922.		Mar. 1, 1922.[1]		Apr. 1, 1921.	
	Case goods.	Bulk goods.	Case goods.	Bulk goods.	Case goods.	Bulk goods.
CONDENSED.						
Total stocks..	22,848	3,796	21,700	5,585	24,152	7,705
Total unsold stocks.....	19,824	2,272	16,621	3,435	15,589	4,821
Total unfilled orders.....	.....	199	29	13	688	9
EVAPORATED.						
Total stocks..	112,623	151	128,053	312	70,945	896
Total unsold stocks.....	84,316	141	89,851	289	25,991	875
Total unfilled orders.....	1,335	.....	2,950	.....	9,204	.....

Exports.	Mar., 1922.	Feb., 1922.	Mar., 1921.
Condensed milk....	5,372	6,349	9,351
Evaporated milk...	19,634	13,601	18,893
Total.....	25,006	19,950	28,244

[1] Revised figures include late reports.

Prices to Producers at Condenseries for 3.5% Milk.

[Per 100 pounds.]

Geographic section.	By manufacturers of case and bulk goods.		By manufacturers of bulk goods only.	
	Apr.	Mar.	Apr.	Mar.
New England.....	$1.62	$1.67	.....	.....
Middle Atlantic.....	1.67	1.79	$1.64	$1.68
South Atlantic.....	1.70	1.80	1.30	1.30
East North Central.....	1.46	1.46	1.66	1.64
West North Central.....	1.52	1.50	1.56	1.40
Western (North).....	1.47	1.54	2.14	2.14
Western (South).....	1.45	1.49	.....	.....
United States.....	1.48	1.50	1.66	1.66

Wholesale Prices of Condensed and Evaporated Milk.

[To domestic trade.]

Geographic section.	Sweetened condensed. Case of 14-oz. cans.		Unsweetened evaporated. Case of 16-oz. cans.	
	Mar.	Feb.	Mar.	Feb.
New England.....	$5.10	$5.21	$3.80	$3.95
Middle Atlantic.....	5.11	5.18	3.89	3.91
South Atlantic.....	5.18	5.27	3.97	3.97
East North Central.....	5.21	5.34	3.71	3.77
West North Central.....	5.21	5.25	3.78	3.80
South Central.....	5.49	5.49	3.96	4.03
Western (North).....	5.60	5.50	4.05	4.03
Western (South).....	5.70	5.55	4.17	4.03
United States.....	5.21	5.29	3.88	3.91

Time of Issuance and Scope of June Crop Reports.

A report regarding the condition of cottou on May 25 will be issued by the United States Department of Agriculture on Friday, June 2, 1922, at 11 a. m. (eastern time).

A summary of the June grain report will be made public on Thursday, June 8, at 2.15 p. m. (eastern time). This report will give the preliminary estimate of the acreage of spring wheat, oats, and barley; the condition and forecast on June 1 of winter wheat, spring wheat, oats, barley, rye, apples, peaches, and hay; and the condition of pastures.

A supplemental report will be issued, covering the following items: Condition on June 1 of clover, alfalfa, sugar beets, pears, blackberries and raspberries, cantaloupes, watermelons, oranges, lemons, cherries, apricots, almonds, prunes, olives, walnuts, pineapples, limes, grapefruit, field peas, field beans, cabbage, onions; and the acreage compared with that sown last year of clover and alfalfa. It will also give a composite figure of conditions of all crops in each State.

These reports in complete detail will be published in Weather, Crops, and Markets.

To command the best price, broom corn must be free from seed. The operation of removing the seed is variously termed seeding, scraping, or thrashing, and the value of the brush is materially affected by the quality of the work performed.

MILK POWDER REPORT FOR APRIL.

Manufacturers' Stocks of Powdered Milk.

	Whole-milk powder.		Skimmed milk powder.	
	Case goods.	Barreled goods.	Case goods.	Barreled goods.
Total stocks,[1] Apr. 1:	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
1921.....	208,463	139,924	118,878	11,030,141
1922.....	140,951	831,094	88,967	5,520,730
Unsold stocks,[2] Apr. 1:				
1921.....	208,463	128,924	118,878	9,112,241
1922.....	140,951	507,899	88,967	3,457,808

[1] Total stocks include all stocks held by manufacturers reporting.
[2] Unsold stocks include that portion of total stocks not covered by current sales or future delivery contracts.

Wholesale Prices of Skimmed Milk Powder During March, 1922.

[Cents per pound.]

Geographic section.	Case goods.[1]		Barreled goods.	
	Range.[2]	Bulk of sales, fresh goods.[3]	Range.[2]	Bulk of sales, fresh goods.[3]
New England.....	33	33	6 -11	6½-11
Middle Atlantic.....	33	33	5½-11	5½-11
South Atlantic.....	36	36	8 -11	8½-11
East North Central.	33	33	6 -11	6½-11
West North Central.	33	33	3¾-11	6½-11
South Central.....	36	36	8 -11	8½-11
Northwestern.....	38	38	6 -12	6½-12
Southwestern.....	38	38	8 -12	8 -12

[1] Prices reported per lb. for case goods apply to milk powder packed in 1-lb. cans.
[2] Includes the highest and lowest prices reported.
[3] Includes the highest and lowest "Bulk of sales" prices reported by different firms.

Prices of other powdered milk products ranged as follows: Whole milk powder, 29¢–65¢ per lb. for case goods and 18¢–45¢ per lb. for goods packed in barrels; dried buttermilk, 9½¢–12¢ per lb. for case goods and 3½¢–11½¢ per lb. for goods packed in barrels.

Skimmed milk powder for export trade was reported sold at 10¢ per lb. f. a. s. Atlantic seaboard.

Exports of Powdered Milk During March, 1922.

Destination.	Pounds.	Destination.	Pounds.
France.....	45,740	Columbia.....	1,286
Germany.....	610,686	Peru.....	3,159
Netherlands.....	162,525	China.....	1,284
United Kingdom	106,610	Japan.....	3,039
Canada.....	4,008	Other countries	5,894
Newfoundland and Labrador..	1,500	Total, Mar. 1922	959,093
Panama.....	960	Total, Mar. 1921	240,809
Mexico.....	10,211	Jan.–Mar., 1922.	2,174,561
Cuba.....	2,290	Jan.–Mar., 1921.	1,005,065

IMPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS AND DAIRY SUBSTITUTES DURING MARCH, 1922.

[Data from Department of Commerce.]

Imported from—	Butter and butter substitutes.	Cheese and cheese substitutes.	Condensed milk and cream.	Casein.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
France.....	.....	259,871	.....	.....
Germany.....	.....	26,695	.....	.....
Greece.....	.....	22,068	.....	.....
Italy.....	.....	563,092	.....	.....
Netherlands....	11,441	186,348	.....	.....
Norway.....	.....	45,421	.....	.....
Spain.....	.....	38,175	.....	.....
Switzerland.....	.....	316,817	.....	.....
England.....	.....	4,355	388	64,289
Canada.....	32,411	307,891	92	.....
Argentina.....	.....	250,635	.....	1,106,235
Australia.....	56,270	.....	.....	.....
New Zealand...	66,744	.....	.....	.....
All others.....	6,891	24,425	2,538	.....
Total:				
Mar., 1922...	173,757	2,045,703	3,018	1,170,524
Mar., 1921...	4,265,581	1,342,192	1,412,500	1,010,249

REPORT OF THE FLUID MILK MARKET FOR APRIL.

Wholesale and Retail Milk Prices at Cities.

[Per quart.]

State.	City.	Dealers' buying price at city.	Selling price.[1] On routes. Wholesale trade.		Selling price.[1] On routes. Family trade.	Selling price.[1] At retail stores.	Prevailing B. F. test of milk sold.
		Bulk.	Bulk.	Bottles.	Bottles.	Bottles.	
		Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Per cent.*
Alabama	Birmingham	5.37	10-12.5	10-12	15-20	10-12	.....
California	San Francisco	6.68	9.83	11	12-13	12-13	3.75-4.0
	Los Angeles	6.77	12.5	13	14	14	3.6
	San Diego	7.95	10.415	12.75	15	14-15	3.7-3.9
Colorado	Colorado Springs	5.16	6.25	9	10	11	3.3-3.7
	Denver	3.76	6.25	8	10	10	3.6
Connecticut	Hartford	7.05	10	12	14	14	3.8
	Bridgeport	.....	9	11	12	.....	3.6
	New Haven	7.07	10.5	12	14	14	3.8
Delaware	Wilmington	5.18	9	11	11	13	3.7
District of Columbia	Washington	6.25	9	10	13-14	10-13	3.5-4.0
Florida	Jacksonville	5.97-7.24	10	11	13-15	12-15	.....
	Miami	12.51-12.89	15-17.5	15-20	20	20-25	3.5
Georgia	Atlanta	4.51	7.5-8.75	10-12.5	13-20	15-20	.....
Illinois	Chicago	4.06-4.75	5-9	8-11	12	12-13	3.5-3.7
	Rockford	3.44	5	6	8	8	3.6
	Peoria	4.30	7	8-9	10-12	10-12	3.5
Indiana	Indianapolis	3.55-3.76	6.75-7.5	8-9.5	10-11	10-11	3.6-3.8
	South Bend	3.65	6.5-7	7	9	9	3.7-3.8
	Evansville	4.13	7.5	9.5	11	11	3.5
Iowa	Des Moines	4.08-4.30	7-8	8-9	11	10-11	3.6-3.7
	Sioux City	4.30	6.25	8.5	10	10	3.6
	Davenport	7.20	8	10	12	12	3.8
Kansas	Topeka	3.22	6.25	6-8	10	8-10	3.25-3.8
	Kansas City	4.64	.....	9	11	11	3.5
Kentucky	Louisville	3.80	6	7	9	9	3.8
	Lexington:						
	1st half month	5.01	7.5-8.75	8.75-10	14-15	10-15	4.0-4.5
	2d half month	4.75					
Louisiana	New Orleans	6.53	8.75	12	14	14	4.0
	Alexandria	5.01	8.75	10	12.5	15	4.0
Maryland	Baltimore	5.87	9-10.5	12	12	12-14	3.8-4.2
	Cumberland	6.71-8.06	10	11	13	13	4.0
Massachusetts	Boston	6.75-6.81	8.25	10.5	13.5	13	3.7
	Fall River	7.57	10	9-11	12-13	11-13	3.35-3.5
	Pittsfield	6.28	9-10	11	13	10-13	3.7
	Springfield	6-6.98	9	8-9	12-13	9-13	3.37-3.7
Michigan	Detroit	4.75	8.5-9.5	11	11-12	12	3.3-3.7
	Grand Rapids	4.56	7	8	10	9-10	3.5-3.8
	Kalamazoo	5.59	8.75	9	11	11	3.8-4.0
Minnesota	Minneapolis	4.30-4.95	7.75	8.5	10	10	3.5-3.7
	St. Paul	4.95	7.75	8.5	10	10	3.5
	Duluth	4.30	6.5	8	10	10	3.7
Missouri	Kansas City	4.62-5.37	8.125-8.75	9	11	9-13	3.6-3.8
	St. Louis	3.44-4.47	7	8	10	10	3.5
Montana	Butte	4.15	7.5-8.75	10	12	12-13	3.5-3.7
Nebraska	Lincoln	3.57	5	7.5	9	9	3.5
	Omaha	3.87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nevada	Carson City	6.02	8.75	.....	10	10	3.5
New Jersey	Trenton	5.74	8-10	11	11	13	3.7
New York	Albany	.....	6.5	14	14	15	.....
	Buffalo	[2] 5.97	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		[3] 4.79	.....	11.5	13	13	.....
	New York [4]	[2] 5.37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		[3] 4.19	8	13	14	14	3.6-3.8
	Rochester	6.02	9.5	10.5	12	.....	.....
North Carolina	Asheville	7.09	11	12	.....	15	4.0
North Dakota	Fargo	4.00	6.25	8	.....	10	3.5
	Jamestown	4.84	7.5	8	10	10	3.5
Oklahoma	Oklahoma City	3.01-3.76	5-7.5	6-9	10-15	7-10	3.7
	Tulsa	3.76	8.75-10	10	12	12-13	4.0-4.4
Ohio	Cleveland	4.62-4.84	7-7.5	8.5-9	9-11	9-11	3.5
	Cincinnati	4.73-4.94	9	11	12	12	3.6-3.8
	Toledo	4.62-4.83	9	9.5	11	11	3.0
Oregon	Astoria	.....	.....	10	10	13	4.1
	Salem	.....	8.75	9.2	12	12	4.4
	Portland	3.87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania	Pittsburgh	5.48	8-8.75	11.5	12	.....	3.5-3.7
	Philadelphia	5.80	8.5-9	10	11	11	3.8
	Harrisburg	4.58	9.5	9.5	11	11	3.5
	Scranton	6.13-6.58	10	10	12	12	3.6
Rhode Island	Providence	6.83	9.5	10.5	13.5	.....	.....
	Newport	7.93	12	12	14	14	4.1
South Carolina	Charleston	7.99	13	15	18	18	3.8
South Dakota	Sioux Falls	4.30	7.5	8	10	10	3.5-3.6
Tennessee	Nashville	3.91	8.25	9	11	11	4.2
	Chattanooga	3.76	10	10	12-14	12-14	4.2
Texas	Dallas	5.58	7.5	10	12	11-12	4.0
	Galveston	5.74-6.23	.....	12.5	15	.....	.....
	El Paso	4.62-5.27	7.5	9	14	12	4.0
Utah	Salt Lake City	3.99-4.25	6.25	8	9	10	3.6
Virginia	Richmond	7.44-7.69	10	12	13	15-20	3.7-3.9
	Roanoke	6.98	10	12	14	.....	3.5
Washington	Seattle	4.73-5.27	8	8-8.5	12	10	3.25-3.5
	Spokane	5.48-6.13	9.5	11	13	13	4.02
West Virginia	Wheeling	5.48	10	11	13	13	3.7
	Clarksburg	5.48	8.75	12	13	15	3.8
Wisconsin	Milwaukee	4.73	6.5	7.5	9	6-9	3.6
	Beloit	3.22	5.75	7	8	7	3.6
	Wausau	3.76	.....	6.5	8	8	3.5
	La Crosse	3.44	.....	.....	11	7-12	.....
	Eau Claire	4.41	.....	7.5	9	9	3.7-4.0

[1] These prices represent standard, or grade B milk, which is the grade most commonly sold, the butterfat content varying from 3.3% to 4.5% in different cities.
[2] For milk when sold in bottles.
[3] For milk when sold in bulk.
[4] The dealers' buying price for New York City applies to milk purchased in the 200-210 mile zone.

Prices Paid Producers at Country Points[1] for Standard or Grade B Milk. (3.5 % butter fat).

Sections.	Number of local markets.	Range of prices per 100 lbs.	Average price.
New England	9	$2.65-3.46	$2.90
Middle Atlantic	8	1.70-2.76	2.19
East North Central	23	1.40-2.32	1.82
West North Central	15	1.30-2.25	1.74
South Atlantic	16	1.70-5.03	2.83
East South Central	5	1.35-2.20	1.74
West South Central	6	1.28-2.78	2.13
Mountain	6	1.48-2.80	1.97
Pacific	9	1.50-3.40	2.23
United States	97	1.28-5.03	2.17

[1] The prices at country points apply to milk delivered direct by farmers in their own cans to local milk shipping stations and near-by city milk plants. They show the range and average of prices actually received by producers supplying cities and differ from the dealers' buying prices by the costs of transportation applicable to different shipping points. The price per 100 lbs. may be reduced to price per quart by dividing by 46.53.

Comparison of March and April Prices for Same Markets.

Sections.	Number of local markets.	Average for— Apr., 1922.	Mar., 1922.	Apr., 1921.
New England	9	$2.90	$2.98	$3.32
Middle Atlantic	7	2.25	2.25	2.41
East North Central	20	1.76	1.76	2.41
West North Central	13	1.73	1.73	2.60
South Atlantic	12	2.66	2.95	3.31
East South Central	4	1.62	1.73	2.11
West South Central	5	2.30	2.29	3.36
Mountain	5	1.97	2.02	2.36
Pacific	8	2.32	2.42	3.02
United States	83	2.15	2.21	2.62

Retail Prices of Special Milk, Cream, and Buttermilk.

Cities.	Special milk per quart.	Certified milk per quart.	Light cream (18-20% B. F.) per half pint.	Cultured buttermilk, per quart.
	Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
Boston	17	25	14	.....
New York	17	28	.....	.....
Philadelphia	14	18	14	11
Pittsburgh	.....	25	.....	9
Cincinnati	.....	24	14	.....
Chicago	23	25	16-17	20-24
Minneapolis	.....	19-21	12	13
St. Louis	18	25	17	28
Washington	16-20	30	15	12
Jacksonville	18-20	.....	.....	10
New Orleans	18	30	17	12
Portland	.....	21	.....	11
San Francisco	.....	23	15-16	13
Average	18.10	24.92	15.18	14.81

Cabbage movement from all sections of Florida is being restricted by market conditions. Had an unrestricted movement prevailed, over half the crop would have probably been shipped by Mar. 1, but under market conditions prevailing around the last of February the movement is being delayed as much as possible.

The Winter Garden section of Florida had moved 223 cars of lettuce on Feb. 12, when the movement was considered about half over for that section. Quality has been excellent and yields on the best fields ran as high as 800 hampers (1½ bu.) per acre.

New York is the only leading main crop onion State that has exceeded last season's shipments to corresponding date. The State's total of 2,629 cars to Feb. 25 is exceeded only by California with 3,400 cars. Among the less prominent shipping States, Colorado and Oregon also exceeded their shipments of last season.

Fruits and Vegetables

PRICES CONTINUE TO DECLINE UNDER INCREASING SHIPMENTS

Texas Onion Movement Active at Greatly Reduced Prices—New Potato Shipments Liberal.

The trend of prices continued generally downward during the week ending Apr. 25 as the result of increasing supplies. Shipments of 12 leading lines were nearly one-fifth heavier than their combined volume a year ago, although the movement of spinach, celery, and apples decreased. The great activity of the Texas onion movement at much lower prices was a leading feature of the week. Potatoes, cabbage, lettuce, strawberries, and apples all showed various degrees of weakness under liberal offerings.

Onions.—The sharp decline of Texas onions brought prices to a range of $2–$2.75 per crate in northern markets, and $1.25 at Texas shipping points. Some markets declined fully one-half. The drop in prices is partly explained by the week's shipments of more than 1,000 cars and by the heavier arrivals reported in New York, Chicago, St. Louis, and other distributing centers.

IMPORTED STOCK ALSO DROPS.

Under stimulus of high opening prices about one-fourth of the estimated crop was shipped in a single week. Shipments for the season to Apr. 22 amounted to over half of last season's total. The slump in Texas onions carried with it the market for imported stocks. Egyptians around $5 per 100 lbs. had declined one-half within a week or so. The market's capacity for onions is always strictly limited and prices often react strongly to oversupply.

Potatoes.—The potato market continued depressed under heavy supplies. Movement of old stock seems to be falling off except from the Northwest, but Florida shipped enough more to bring the total for the week well above 4,000 cars. New York was heavily supplied and closed weak at $1.25–$1.40 per 100 lbs. compared with $1.45 in Philadelphia and $1.75 in Pittsburgh. Quotations declined to 70¢ f. o. b. Maine shipping points, but producing sections in Minnesota and Michigan reported a firm tone and toward the end of the week there was some recovery from lowest levels in Chicago, St. Louis, and Cincinnati markets. General declines in large consuming markets ranged 10¢–30¢. Maine, Colorado, and Idaho together furnished about one-half the week's supply of old potatoes. Minnesota shipped 586 cars but no other State moved as many as 300 cars.

New potatoes.—The Florida potato crop moved at the rate of fully 100 cars a day. Most northern markets were amply supplied and the average price dropped about $1, closing at $6 per bbl. Shipping points settled to $4.50 f. o. b. About half the crop of the Hastings district was reported to have been shipped by the end of the third week in April. The Texas crop suffered much damage and delay by frost and has supplied only 2 cars compared with 201 last season to date.

Cabbage.—Most cabbage markets weakened slightly with declines of 10¢–35¢ per 100-lb. crate in Boston, Baltimore, Chicago, Minneapolis, and Pittsburgh. The Louisiana and Carolina pointed type sold mostly at $1.75–$2.25 per 100-lb. crate. New York gained 50¢ despite the arrival of 101 cars. The Texas shipping season is nearly over, with the total more than double that of last season. The volume has been heavy from Florida and Alabama. Combined early cabbage movement thus far has been nearly equal to that of all last season.

Strawberries.—The strawberry season seemed to be nearly over in Florida by Apr. 25 and was passing in Louisiana and North Carolina, but just beginning in Arkansas. Combined shipments increased about 80 cars over the previous week. Strawberries from Louisiana and North Carolina declined but recovered strongly at shipping points. Northern markets ranged mostly 20¢–25¢, qt. basis. Louisiana shipping points recovered to $3 per crate f. o. b. compared with low points around $2, and North Carolina shipping points advanced to $6.75–$7.10 per large crate.

APPLES SHOW WEAK TONE.

Apples.—Prices of eastern barreled apples showed a slightly weaker tone with few tops above $8 per bbl. and the general jobbing range of best grades of New York Baldwins $7.50–$8. Northwestern Extra Fancy Boxed Winesaps also weakened slightly in response to apparently liberal holdings in cold storage and sold at $2.75–$3.75. Shipments were scattering except from New York and Washington; the total movement averaged about 50 cars a day.

Sweet Potatoes.—A nearly steady tone prevailed in eastern markets for the northern type of sweet potato, which ranged $2–$2.50 per bu. in most cities. Baltimore continued draggy and out of line at $1.50. Heavy shipments of the Nancy Hall type caused a depression in most western markets with a range of $1–$1.15 in Chicago, St. Louis, and Kansas City, and below $1 in Cincinnati and Detroit. Georgia Porto Ricans weakened to a range of $1.25–$1.35 in Pittsburgh. Georgia and Tennessee were the leading shipping States, sending nearly one-third of the week's supply.

OTHER FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

California *asparagus* declined nearly $2 in New York, reaching $5.50–$6 per crate, and touched $5 in Philadelphia. South Carolina *asparagus* closed mostly $5–$6 per crate. Florida *string beans* declined 50¢–75¢ in New York and Pittsburgh, closing $1.75–$2 per bu. Middle western markets also weakened, closing $2.25–$2.75. California *cauliflower* advanced 25¢–75¢ per crate in several eastern markets, closing $1.50–$2.50 and strengthening $2.25–$2.50 in Chicago and St. Louis, but steady in Kansas City at $1.75. Florida *cucumbers* showed declines in most northern markets, closing mostly $1.50–$2.50 per crate compared with $2.50–$3.50 a week ago. California Imperial Valley *lettuce* declined $1 in New York, reaching $2–$2.25 per crate.

PRICES OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.
Jobbing Range.

Market.	Week's arrivals.	This season. Apr. 24.	This season. Apr. 17.	One year ago.
POTATOES, Eastern and Northern Sacked Round Whites—100 lbs.				
New York	300	$1.25–1.40	$1.95–2.00	$1.00–1.05
Boston	174	.....	.....	.....
Philadelphia	134	.....	1.50	1.00–1.20
Baltimore	27	.....	.....	.....
Pittsburgh	113	1.75	1.90	1.05
Cincinnati	59	1.85–1.90	1.85–1.90	1.10–1.15
Chicago	277	[1] 1.45–1.55	[1] 1.60–1.75	[1] .95–1.05
St. Louis	38	.....	.....	.....
Kansas City	103	[2] 2.10	[2] 1.60	1.30
POTATOES, Florida Spaulding Rose, No. 1—barrels.				
New York	224	$5.25–5.50	$7.75–8.00	$6.75–7.00
Boston	8	6.00–6.50	.....	7.00–7.50
Philadelphia	65	6.25–6.50	7.25–7.50	6.75–7.00
Baltimore	20	6.50	.....	7.00
Pittsburgh	32	6.00–6.50	7.50–7.75	7.50–7.75
Cincinnati	20	6.25	6.50–6.75	.....
Chicago	27	7.25	7.00	7.00–7.50
St. Louis	12	.....	.....	.....
Kansas City	3	.....	.....	.....
SWEET POTATOES, Delaware and New Jersey Yellow Varieties—bushel hampers.				
New York	24	$2.25–2.50	$2.25–2.50	$2.25–2.50
Boston	7	2.25	2.00–2.25	2.25
Philadelphia	3	.....	.....	.....
Baltimore	5	.....	.....	.....
Pittsburgh	7	1.90–2.00	2.00	2.00–2.15
Cincinnati	12	[3] .65–1.00	[3] 1.00–1.15	[3] 2.00
Chicago	13	[3] 1.00–1.15	[3] 1.15–1.25	[3] 1.75–2.00
St. Louis	1	[3] 1.05–1.15	[3] .75–1.00	[3] 1.75
Kansas City	9	.....	.....	.....
CABBAGE, South Carolina and Alabama Flat and Pointed Types—100-lb. crates.				
New York	101	$2.00–2.25	$2.00–2.25	.....
Boston	48	2.25–2.50	3.00–3.25	.....
Philadelphia	72	2.00–2.50	1.75–2.25	.....
Baltimore	41	.....	.....	.....
Pittsburgh	18	3.25	2.75–3.00	.....
Cincinnati	20	2.25–2.40	2.40–2.50	.....
Chicago	30	2.00	1.75–2.00	.....
St. Louis	62	2.35–2.50	[4] 45.00–50.00	.....
Kansas City	14	2.25–2.50	2.50	.....
ONIONS, Texas Yellow Bermudas No. 1—Standard crates.				
New York	257	$2.00–2.25	$4.50–4.75	$1.65–1.75
Boston	24	2.75–3.00	4.50–4.75	1.85–2.00
Philadelphia	44	2.50–2.75	3.00–3.75	1.85–2.00
Baltimore	37	2.00–2.25	4.50	2.00–2.15
Pittsburgh	76	2.00–2.25	4.50	1.75–2.00
Cincinnati	24	1.75–2.00	3.75–4.00	1.50–1.65
Chicago	86	2.00–2.25	3.25–3.65	1.50–1.65
St. Louis	129	1.50–2.00	3.25–3.75	1.50–1.65
Kansas City	20	2.25	3.50–4.00	1.50–1.65
STRAWBERRIES, Louisiana Klondikes—24-pt crates.				
New York	116	.....	.....	.....
Boston	33	[5] $0.12–0.15	[5] $0.10–0.15	[5] $0.30–0.35
Philadelphia	40	[6] .25	[6] .30– .33	.....
Baltimore	5	.....	.....	.....
Pittsburgh	24	[8] 5.00–5.50	3.50–3.75	4.75–5.00
Cincinnati	30	.....	[7] 3.75–4.00	.....
Chicago	109	3.00–3.25	2.50–2.75	4.00–4.50
St. Louis	18	3.50	[8] 3.00–3.25	.....
Kansas City	23	3.75	[8] 5.50	.....
APPLES, New York Baldwins, A 2½ inch—barrels.				
New York	70	$7.50–8.00	$7.50–8.00	$6.00–6.50
Boston	20	8.00	8.50	6.50–6.75
Philadelphia	21	7.25–8.00	8.00–8.50	6.00–6.50
Baltimore	9	7.50–8.00	8.00–8.25	.....
Pittsburgh	35	7.50–7.75	7.50–8.00	5.75
Cincinnati	9	8.00–8.50	8.00	7.00–7.25
Chicago	10	.....	8.00–8.50	6.00–6.50
St. Louis	2	.....	.....	.....
APPLES, Northwestern Extra Fancy Winesaps—Boxes.				
New York	98	$2.75–3.25	$3.50–4.00	$3.00–5.00
Boston	19	.....	.....	.....
Philadelphia	39	.....	.....	.....
Baltimore	9	3.00–3.25	3.25–3.50	2.50–3.50
Pittsburgh	6	2.50–3.00	2.50–3.25	2.25–3.75
Cincinnati	16	.....	.....	.....
Chicago	27	2.90–3.25	3.00–3.25	2.75–4.00
St. Louis	11	.....	.....	.....
Kansas City	9	3.25–3.50	3.25–3.50	3.50–4.00

[Table concluded in next column.]

Prices f. o. b. Shipping Points.

	This season. Apr. 24.	This season. Apr. 17.	One year ago.
POTATOES (100 lbs.).			
Aroostook Co., Me.	[9] $0.60–0.75	[9] $0.75–0.85	[9] $0.45–0.50
Grand Rapids, Mich	1.30–1.35	1.35–1.40	.....
Minneapolis, Minn.	1.30–1.35	1.30	.75– .80
POTATOES (bbls.).			
Hastings, Fla.	4.50	5.50	5.50–5.75
ONIONS.			
Laredo, Tex.	1.25–1.35	2.00	1.00
STRAWBERRIES (crates).			
Hammond, La. (24-pt.)	3.00	2.00	2.65–2.75
Chadbourn, S. C. (32-qt.)	6.50–7.30	.....	4.00–5.00

[1] Car-lot sales.
[2] Minn., Red River Ohios.
[3] Tenn., Nancy Halls.
[4] Tex., bulk per ton.
[5] La., per pt.
[6] La., per qt.
[7] Ala., 24-qt. crate.
[8] La., 24-qt. crate.
[9] Bulk per 100 lbs.

MAINE'S RECORD POTATO CROP HAS VERY WIDE DISTRIBUTION

Season Disappointing to Growers and Dealers—Shipments Over 29,000 Cars to April 15.

Although all records of yield and car-lot shipments of potatoes for Aroostook County and the State of Maine were exceeded during the past season, yet the season generally was disappointing for growers and dealers. The tone of the potato market has been dull and unsettled throughout and very little activity was displayed except for the post-holiday advance which proved only temporary. Since that time the price trend has been downward.

Shipments from Maine have averaged over 4,000 cars a month since Jan. 1, compared with about 3,000 cars a month during the same period last season. The surplus has had a wide distribution because of the shortage in some of the consuming States. Destination records received from the railroads covering the period from Sept. 15, 1921, to Mar. 30, 1922, show that Maine potatoes moved to 950 towns in 31 States. This wide distribution helped to hold the price considerably above the low levels reached last spring.

COMPARISON OF SHIPMENTS.

Maine had shipped over 29,000 cars by the middle of April as compared with 15,000 to the same date last year and 17,817 cars for the entire season of 1920–21.

The Southern and Atlantic Coast States have been large receivers of table stock this season, and the larger acreage planted to potatoes in the early producing sections has increased the demand for seed stock. Records show that the quantity of potatoes moving into Southern States from Maine was almost double that of last season.

New York City has also been drawing heavily upon Maine for supplies. During the period from Sept. 15, 1921, to Mar. 30, 1922, shipments of 4,805 cars moved to New York City, compared with 1,249 cars last season. Boston took 5,518 cars, compared with 3,590 cars the preceding season. Boston's receipts include southern seed stock, which is sacked and reloaded in Boston, but do not include shipments via Boston for boat shipments to southern points. Shipments to Philadelphia were reported as 1,271 cars, compared with 74 during the same period last year.

Because of the early thaw in March and the tendency of the growers to hold for higher prices, haulings were light during March and the early part of April, and shipments were mostly from storage. The movement is expected to decrease materially by the first of May on account of the increased acreage in the early producing sections and the probably heavy movement of new potatoes. A large part of the supply on hand at present is in the hands of the growers. Local estimates place the quantity to be shipped after Apr. 15, at 2,500 to 3,500 cars.

The shrinkage this season has been exceptionally severe because of large coarse stock, or "bulls," and the hollow heart prevalent in some varieties. Loss from rot has been below the average and there has been about the usual amount of scab. Much of the overgrown stock, as well as the small, unmarketable tubers, has been ground into starch, the growers receiving 50¢ per bbl.

The organization of the Aroostook County Potato Growers' Association, which is primarily a growers' organization, is expected to bring about better marketing conditions next year. The primary object of the association is to organize the growers and to promote better grading and proper handling. The association expects to use a standard package, probably the 150-lb. sack.

VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA PEANUT MARKETS DEPRESSED

Little Interest Being Shown in Unshelled Peanuts—Prices of Spanish Stock Continue Firm.

No reaction was apparent on Apr. 22 from the depressed and practically demoralized conditions prevailing in the Virginia-North Carolina peanut markets. Shippers insist that prices can not go lower, but brokers in the leading city markets have not evinced a very lively interest in Virginia peanuts. Some operators report a moderate demand for shelled stock, but goods in the shell are said to continue in light demand. Some factors feel that as soon as the usual spring and summer crowds begin to frequent ball parks, circuses, and summer resorts the demand for peanuts in the shell will increase. The market for Spanish peanuts at Virginia points is also reported very quiet.

Virginia jumbos could be bought on Apr. 18 at shipping points for 5¾¢–6¢ per lb. and fancys at 5½¢–5¾¢. Extra large sizes ranged 8¢–8¼¢ and No. 1, 5¼¢–5½¢ per lb. f. o. b.

CARLOADS SOLD AT AUCTION.

An interesting innovation during April was the sale of three cars of cleaned Virginias at auction in New York City. This experiment aroused considerable opposition among both brokers and shippers as it took peanuts out of the customary channels of distribution. It is not expected that many auction sales will be made in the near future.

Throughout the Spanish belt of Georgia, Alabama, Florida, and Texas, the market is reported quiet but with a firm tone. It is said that inquiries are becoming somewhat more numerous in the Southeast, where sales of No. 1 Spanish ranged 5¾¢–6¢ per lb. on Apr. 18.

Shipments from the Virginia-North Carolina section from Oct. 30, 1921, to Apr. 8 totaled 23,000,000 lbs. of shelled peanuts and 32,000,000 lbs. of unshelled. This is slightly more shelled peanuts than had moved at the corresponding time last year, but about 12,000,000 lbs. less of unshelled. Shipments from southeastern United States, totaling nearly 52,000,000 lbs. for the season to Apr. 8, were a little higher than the corresponding movement to that date last year.

Shipments of crude peanut oil, however, were two and one-half times as heavy. Texas and Arkansas had moved over 12,000,000 lbs. this season to Apr. 8, an amount about 5,000,000 lbs. larger than had gone out at the corresponding period a year ago.

Suggested Form of Contract Available.

A suggested form of contract for farmers' cooperative marketing associations, revised to April, 1922, has been prepared by the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates, United States Department of Agriculture. Copies of this suggested form of contract may be secured upon application to the department at Washington, D. C.

Idaho has shipped about twice as many apples to date this season as during all of last season.

COLD WEATHER RETARDS HONEY CROP IN INTERMOUNTAIN AREA

Heavy Snowfall in April Adds to Winter Losses—Extracted Honey Stocks Being Cleaned Up.

The Intermountain region, extending from the Cascades in Washington east and south through the Rocky Mountains to the southern border of Arizona and New Mexico, is the largest area of commercial honey production in the country. The States of New York and California come to the minds of many readers as the large centers of honey production, and they are very important honey areas. Commercially, however, the Intermountain area ships several times as many carloads of honey as California and many more than New York State.

In the northern part of the Intermountain region, the spring has been cold and backward. An unusual amount of snow fell during the winter, and the first ten days of April saw a heavy snowfall in the higher altitudes. Many colonies were not properly protected from the snow and cold, and winter losses in these apiaries will range up to 70%. Hives properly packed have come through fairly well.

With so much snow and cold the crop is likely to be short, as the honey flow may be expected to be lighter than normal, and many colonies have come out weak in numbers. Some pollen has been gathered in the northern part of this section, and brood-rearing, which is badly needed, had started in the strongest colonies early in April.

Stocks of extracted honey continue to move fairly readily, and extracted honey from the Intermountain section will probably be nearly cleaned up before the new crop is ready. Considerable comb may be carried over, as little interest is observable in comb honey. Carlot sales of White Sweet Clover and Alfalfa ranged 8¢–8½¢ per lb., f.o.b., early in April. The price of comb is lower. Carloads of fancy and No. 1 white were reported selling at $3–$3.50 and a few at $4 per 24-section case f.o.b. shipping points.

In the Salt River Valley of Arizona, colonies are reported breeding up strongly. Several localities reported that the mesquite flow had already started early in April.

CARLOAD SHIPMENTS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Commodity.	Week ending Apr. 22.	Same week last season.	Previous week this season.	This season to Apr. 22.	Last season to Apr. 22.	Total last season.
Apples:						
Box sections....	141	323	165	55,512	35,011	36,370
Bbl. sections....	205	357	212	31,108	71,634	72,910
Cabbage:						
1921season	1	25	14	31,637	33,123	33,129
1922season	974	1,063	802	[1] 9,061	[1] 6,515	[1] 31,637
Cauliflower.	29	0	49	4,242	3,789	3,823
Celery:						
1921season	2	2	1	11,614	10,370	10,374
1922season	236	203	242	[1] 4,110	[1] 3,680	[1] 4,175
Lettuce.....	720	469	724	11,865	10,827	18,299
Onions:						
1921season	6	83	4	20,774	28,010	28,225
1922season	1,058	429	891	[1] 2,361	[1] 1,440	[1] 4,208
Potatoes:						
Sweet.....	171	173	196	17,944	17,213	17,931
White—						
1921.....	3,698	2,778	3,885	215,445	182,449	197,872
1922. ...	785	491	556	[1] 1,953	[1] 1,471	[1] 3,452
Spinach.....	168	297	364	3,958	4,351	4,705
Strawberries	678	447	590	1,934	1,758	10,772
Tomatoes...	556	413	605	5,169	2,326	5,777
Vegetables, mixed....	348	392	479	5,215	5,265	15,497
Total...	9,776	7,945	9,779	416,417	406,126	455,681

[1] Not included in totals.

ALL RECORDS BROKEN BY SHIPMENTS OF POTATOES

Total Movement for Season Expected to be 225,000 Cars—Prices Trend Lower Throughout Shipping Season.

The 1921–22 potato season which is now drawing to a close has shown various unusual features. The season was early and shipments from the late producing sections became heavy by the middle of September. On Oct. 15 the peak was reached, the total carlot shipments for the entire country on that date being 2,210 cars. This is by far the largest single day's total on record.

The volume continued heavy throughout the season, the midwinter movement being unusually active as there were but few winter storms to check transportation for any length of time. In fact, shipments exceeded all records, the total carlot movement to Apr. 22 being 215,445 cars compared with 182,449 cars to the same date last season, and last season's total of 197,872 cars.

POST-HOLIDAY MOVEMENT HEAVY.

Considering the estimated production of 346,823,000 bus. for the country it was thought at first that the movement after the holidays would be light and that a shortage would occur in certain States. Because of the location of the surplus stock, however—such States as Maine, Minnesota, North Dakota, Colorado, and Idaho having unusually large commercial crops—the total movement has been much larger in proportion to the crop this season than was the case last year.

The five States mentioned above, which always ship a large proportion of their crops to distant markets, have shipped approximately 37,000 cars more this season than to Apr. 15 last year. The probability of any late shortage, it therefore appears, depends largely upon the earliness of the new crop in the Carolinas and the volume of movement from Florida.

Shipments of old stock in May, June, and July have averaged only about 7,000 cars for the 5-year period of 1916–1921. Should the movement be approximately the same this season, the total movement for the 1921–22 season will be about 225,000 cars.

The estimated stock on hand on Jan. 1 was 141,042 bus. or 40.7% of the total production. Because of the large crops in the States which always ship a high percentage of their crop, the commercial stock left in 13 of the important late shipping States on that date was greater than that of last season. This estimate has been confirmed by the continued heavy carlot movement. The total movement this season since Jan. 1 has been 68,688 cars compared with 51,088 cars during the same period last season and with 66,511 cars from Jan. 1 last year to the end of the shipping season.

PRICES TREND DOWNWARD.

Potato prices have tended downward since the opening of the main shipping season in September. The season for the main crop of 1921–22 began at prices slightly higher than the opening of the 1920–21 season. The earliness of the season, the estimated shortage, the expectation of a railroad strike in November, and the generally unsettled business conditions over the country all tended to promote activity in the producing sections which resulted in heavy shipments during September and October. Prices moved in general accord with the supplies, but the heavy shipments were fairly well absorbed because of the shortage in many of the consuming States and because some supplies were stored in the large terminal markets.

The markets were fairly steady throughout October, November, and December, the range at shipping points during November being $1.31–$1.91 per 100 lbs., sacked, f. o.b. usual terms. The range in the consuming markets during this period was $1.50–$2.25 per 100 lbs., sacked. Table 2 with this article shows the price range at shipping points and consuming markets during the seasons of 1920–21 and 1921–22.

HIGH PRICES IN THE EAST.

The postholiday recovery brought prices to the highest levels of the season in the East, but in the West they did not regain the high points established at the beginning of the season. This recovery was lost by the first week of February, and with the heavy movement since then, prices have shown a downward trend, reaching the low levels of the season the middle of April—a range of $1.40–$2 in consuming markets and $1.10–$1.78 at shipping points. Northern Maine shipping point prices dropped to 70¢ per 100 lbs. toward the end of April.

Although the high levels reached this season were only slightly above those of 1920–21, the lowest prices this season have remained considerably higher than those of the preceding year, with the exception of the far Western States. This is largely accounted for by the surplus having been in the States which usually ship heavily, while the shortage was largely in the consuming States.

The new Florida crop started at fairly high prices, but declined in April to a level of $4.50 per bbl. f. o. b. shipping points under increasing shipments. With the larger acreage in Florida and the Carolinas it is to be expected that a fairly heavy movement of new potatoes will develop.

PRICE RANGES OF LATE POTATOES.

[Sacked per 100 pounds.]

At Shipping Points.

Kind and season.	Opening. Week ending—	Opening. Price range.	High. Week ending—	High. Price range.	Low. Week ending—	Low. Price range.	Close. Week ending—	Close. Price range.
Maine Green Mountains [1]:								
1920–21	Sept. 27	$1.30–1.45	Nov. 15	$1.80–1.90	Apr. 18	$0.45–0.60	Apr. 18	$0.45–0.60
1921–22	Sept. 19	1.52–1.87	Jan. 9	1.71–1.96	Mar. 27	1.11–1.21	Apr. 10	1.10–1.25
New York Round Whites:								
1920–21	Oct. 18	1.60–1.95	Nov. 15	2.00–2.15	Feb. 14	.90–1.00	Mar. 21	1.00–1.06
1921–22	Oct. 3	1.75–1.95	Jan. 30	2.05–2.10	Dec. 26	1.65	Mar. 27	1.71–1.78
Michigan Round Whites:								
1920–21	Sept. 27	1.60–1.95	Nov. 22	1.90–2.08	Feb. 7	.75–.90	Mar. 21	.95–1.10
1921–22	Sept. 26	2.05–2.15	Sept. 26	2.05–2.15	Apr. 3	1.37–1.45	Apr. 17	1.37–1.45
Wisconsin Round Whites:								
1920–21	Oct. 4	1.50–1.85	Nov. 1	1.80–2.10	Feb. 7	.78–.85	Apr. 18	.70–.80
1921–22	Oct. 3	1.60–2.00	Oct. 10	1.85–2.00	Apr. 3	1.37–1.40	Apr. 3	1.37–1.40
Colorado Rurals:								
1920–21	Sept. 6	1.40–1.50	Sept. 20	1.60–1.80	Feb. 14	.60–.65	Mar. 14	1.00–1.25
1921–22 [2]	Sept. 26	1.40–1.50	Sept. 26	1.40–1.50	Apr. 17	.60–.65	Apr. 17	.60–.65
In Consuming Markets.								
Maine Green Mountains:								
1920–21 [3]	Sept. 6	$2.50–2.75	Sept. 6	$2.50–2.75	Feb. 28	$1.25–1.40	Apr. 18	$1.00–1.50
1921–22	Sept. 5	2.25–2.50	Jan. 9	2.25–2.50	Apr. 17	1.40–1.50	Apr. 17	1.40–1.50
New York Round Whites:								
1920–21 [3]	Sept. 27	1.85–2.10	Oct. 11	2.35–3.00	Feb. 28	1.00–1.35	Apr. 18	1.10–1.40
1921–22	Sept. 12	2.10–3.00	Sept. 12	2.10–3.00	Nov. 28	1.75–2.15	Apr. 17	1.90–2.05
Michigan Round Whites:								
1920–21	Sept. 6	2.75–3.00	Sept. 6	2.75–3.00	Apr. 18	.85–1.15	Apr. 18	.90–1.15
1921–22	Sept. 5	2.25–2.50	Sept. 12	2.90–3.00	Apr. 10	1.45–1.60	Apr. 17	1.60–1.75
Wisconsin Round Whites:								
1920–21	Sept. 6	2.75–3.00	Sept. 6	2.75–3.00	Apr. 18	.85–1.15	Apr. 18	.90–1.15
1921–22	Sept. 5	2.25–2.50	Sept. 12	2.90–3.00	Apr. 10	1.45–1.60	Apr. 17	1.60–1.75
Colorado Rurals:								
1920–21	Sept. 6	2.65–2.75	Sept. 13	2.60–2.85	Feb. 7	1.00–1.15	Feb. 28	1.45
1921–22 [2]	Sept. 5	2.50–3.25	Sept. 12	3.00–3.50	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] Bulk per 100 lbs. [2] Wagonloads cash to growers. [3] Bulk and sacked stock.

Production and Shipment of Northern Potatoes.

State.	Total production, 1920.	Total production, 1921.	Shipments. Season, 1920–21.	Shipments. To Apr. 22, 1921.	Shipments. To Apr. 22, 1922.
	Cars.	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*
Maine	36,285	61,920	17,817	15,271	30,270
New York	67,708	56,650	16,500	14,317	18,060
Pennsylvania	47,150	35,976	6,489	6,060	3,482
Michigan	60,375	45,333	15,812	11,798	11,908
Wisconsin	55,440	35,700	18,661	15,947	9,361
Minnesota	52,635	45,875	23,213	21,779	27,390
North Dakota	10,928	19,200	1,816	1,769	10,230
Nebraska	14,025	13,600	3,071	3,056	5,035
Colorado	15,817	18,450	11,335	10,975	15,732
Idaho	13,500	17,592	8,143	7,946	12,809
South Dakota	13,250	7,333	1,926	1,911	3,290
Washington	13,690	12,375	3,765	3,296	4,933
Others [1]	40,189	26,784	4,605	4,014	4,173
Total	440,992	396,788	133,183	118,139	156,703

[1] Including Iowa, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, and Utah.

Georgia's Sweet-Potato Industry Increasing.

In 1900 the production of sweet potatoes in Georgia was 6,035,000 bus.; in 1910, 7,055,000 bus.; and in 1920, 13,764,000 bus. The stimulation of production is due to a considerable extent to the movement for diversification and the development of practical storage houses.

At the present time Georgia ranks second among the States in the production of sweet potatoes. The main producing section is in the southern part of the State, although the area suitable for commercial production is as large as and corresponds to the area suitable for cotton. Among the 27 States shipping sweet potatoes in car lots during the 1920–21 season Georgia ranked sixth. Among the States shipping the moist, sugary varieties known as southern sweet potatoes it ranked second in importance.

Hay and Feed

HAY PRICES FLUCTUATE WITH RECEIPTS; DEMAND LIMITED

Market Conditions Unsettled during Past Week—Farm Work Curtails Marketward Movement.

Volume of receipts was the principal price determining factor in a number of the important hay markets for the week ending Apr. 22. The demand generally was light and confined to the immediate needs of the purchasers, whether consumers or shippers. Altogether receipts were rather light but in a few markets they were so much heavier than the light arrivals of the past few weeks that prices were materially lowered. In those markets where prices were firm or higher it was reported that any material increase in receipts would likely cause lower prices.

Road conditions were somewhat improved but farm work is now engaging the attention of the producers and will probably prevent any unusually large movement during the next few weeks. Prospects of pasturage are weakening the demand for dairy hay.

Receipts of hay in carloads at the principal markets for the weeks ending Apr. 15 and 22, 1922, and Apr. 23, 1921, are shown in the following table:

City.	1922		1921
	Apr. 22.	Apr. 15.	Apr. 23.
Boston	118	63	.....
New York	206	133	131
Philadelphia	44	94	.....
Pittsburgh	61	61	.....
Cincinnati	156	196	149
Chicago	285	261	237
Minneapolis-St. Paul	113	87	44
Kansas City	592	386	.....
Los Angeles	146	165	45
San Francisco	83	62	.....

TIMOTHY UP $2 AT PHILADELPHIA.

Timothy.—Heavier receipts of timothy without a corresponding increase in the demand resulted in a decline of 50¢–$1 in both the Boston and New York markets, but lighter receipts and a scarcity of hay of the better grades caused prices to advance about $2 per ton on No. 1 timothy at Philadelphia. The market was also strong and 50¢ higher at Pittsburgh and Cincinnati but the demand was limited to the immediate needs of the trade. Lower grades sold slowly, however, and at Cincinnati clover and clover mixed hay were very weak because of the prospects for pasturage in the near future. Receipts at Chicago were increased materially and were equal to current needs. Toward the last of the week the market weakened somewhat and quotations were lowered about $1 per ton from the firm prices of the previous week. During the week 53 cars of timothy were received at Kansas City, mostly from Missouri. A demand from no particular section was noticeable but scattered orders were sufficient to absorb the offerings at firm prices.

Southern markets were slightly more active during the week with offerings from shippers increasing. Shippers' prices varied $1–$3 per ton; the lower prices were quoted by the Cincinnati market and Ohio and Michigan shippers.

Alfalfa.—Although an active demand for alfalfa prevailed during the week at Kansas

(Concluded on page 371, column 2.)

FIRMER TONE SHOWN BY FEED MARKETS; DEMAND VERY DULL

Scarcity of Transit Offerings and Light Receipts at Distributing Points Hold Prices Firm.

The market for feedstuffs was somewhat firmer in tone during the week ending Apr. 22. The strength was due more to light receipts in distributing markets and scarcity of transit offerings than to an increased demand.

Production of wheatfeeds was light. The output of corn mills was good and offerings of cornfeeds were free at steady prices. Reports received from all sections of the country indicate ample stocks in hands of retail dealers. The demand from feeders and dairymen was reported as poor. The movement was fair.

Wheat mill feeds.—Decreased offerings of wheat mill feeds were attributed to the poor flour demand which reduced milling operations both in the Northwest and Southwest. Transit offerings for bran were in good demand, especially during the early part of the week. During the last few days an easier feeling developed but prices held fairly firm. Rains in the Southwest caused a diminished inquiry for bran from that section and the cutting of new alfalfa also relieved the demand from that territory. Shorts and middlings were easy for this time of the year. Buyers showed little interest in future shipment offerings in spite of liberal concessions from immediate and prompt shipment prices. Flour middlings and reddog while stronger in western markets were neglected in the East and Central West. Reports indicate that there is an accumulation of bran at western lake ports for shipment east via lake and rail, but that this movement will not take place until about May 1. Stocks are considered fair. The movement was light.

Cottonseed cake and meal.—Little attention was paid by jobbers in distributing sections to a further advance in prices by shippers of cottonseed cake and meal. The feeding demand was light. Stocks of cake and meal at mills are thought by the trade to compare favorably with those held at the same time last year. Seed stocks, however, are light and indicate a material reduction in production this year compared with last. Neither exporters nor mixed-feed manufacturers bought heavily and bids received by mills were below the market price. The demand for hulls was light; prices held firm.

Linseed meal and cake.—Quotations for linseed meal and cake were largely nominal in most markets. Few mills are in operation because of the continued imports of foreign oil. Offerings were light. May to August shipment was quoted at prices materially below those for prompt and immediate shipment. Around $48–$49 f. o. b. mills was asked by eastern mills for 30% meal, and around $50–$51 for 34% meal by western mills. Stocks, receipts and movement were light. The export inquiry was poor.

Gluten feed.—The price of gluten feed remained unchanged. The demand apparently was not large enough to take care of the output of mills and a further inducement—price guarantee against decline during May on unsold stocks bought on new contracts—was offered by the largest manufacturers. Gluten meal was advanced $2 per ton. The production of gluten feed is below normal but as reports received from

(Concluded on page 371, column 1.)

CARLOAD PRICES OF HAY AND FEED AT IMPORTANT MARKETS, APRIL 22, 1922.

[In dollars per ton.]

Commodity.	Boston.[1]	New York.[1]	Philadelphia.[1]	Atlanta.	Jacksonville.	Memphis.[1]	Cincinnati.[1]	Pittsburgh.[1]	Buffalo.	Chicago.[1]	Minneapolis.[1]	St. Louis.[1]	Kansas City.[1]	Los Angeles.[1]	San Francisco.[1]
HAY.															
Timothy and clover:															
No. 1 timothy	29.00	30.50	25.50	30.50	29.50	27.00	23.50	24.50	20.00	26.00	22.00	26.00	17.50	.....	.....
Standard timothy	.....	29.50	25.00	.....	29.00	.....	.....	23.50	.....	25.00	21.00	.....	16.50	.....	.....
No. 2 timothy	25.50	28.00	23.50	29.00	27.50	25.00	22.50	22.00	18.50	24.00	19.50	23.00	15.00	.....	.....
No. 1 light clover, mixed	.....	28.00	23.50	29.00	28.00	.....	22.00	22.50	.....	24.00	.....	.....	17.25	.....	.....
No. 1 clover, mixed	22.50	24.00	.....	.....	27.00	.....	20.50	23.50	.....	[2]23.00	.....	.....	15.50	.....	.....
No. 1 clover	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21.00	23.50	.....	[2]21.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alfalfa:															
No. 1 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	32.00	33.00	27.00	23.50	25.00	.....	[2]26.00	23.00	.....	22.00	22.00	18.00
Standard alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	30.00	32.00	25.00	21.00	.....	.....	22.00	21.00	.....	20.00	18.00	16.00
No. 2 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	28.00	30.50	23.00	17.00	.....	.....	19.00	18.50	21.00	16.50	.....	15.00
Prairie:															
No. 1 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18.00	.....	.....	.....	18.00	18.50	16.50	11.75	.....	.....
No. 2 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16.00	17.50	.....	10.00	.....	.....
No. 1 midland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[2]15.00	15.50	.....	8.50	.....	.....
Grain:															
No. 1 wheat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20.00
No. 1 oat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24.00	18.00
FEED (bagged).															
Wheat bran:															
Spring	32.25	32.00	31.25	32.00	32.75	.....	28.00	29.50	28.00	26.75	24.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	32.50	32.50	32.00	32.00	.....	26.25	27.50	31.00	30.75	.....	.....	.....	23.25	37.00	36.00
Hard winter	.....	32.00	31.25	32.00	.....	.....	27.50	29.50	30.25	26.75	.....	24.50	23.00	.....	.....
Wheat middlings:															
Spring (standard)	32.75	32.00	31.75	34.50	.....	.....	29.50	30.50	28.50	27.00	24.50	.....	26.50	.....	.....
Soft winter	.....	.....	35.00	35.50	.....	.....	31.50	32.50	32.00	.....	.....	.....	26.50	.....	47.00
Hard winter	.....	.....	.....	34.00	.....	.....	29.50	33.50	31.00	.....	.....	.....	24.50	.....	.....
Hard winter wheat shorts	.....	.....	.....	.....	36.00	28.00	.....	31.50	31.00	.....	.....	27.00	24.50	.....	.....
Wheat, millrun	.....	.....	31.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35.00
Rye middlings	31.00	.....	30.00	.....	.....	.....	28.50	.....	29.00	.....	23.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
High protein meals:															
Lin seed	.....	57.00	53.00	.....	59.50	.....	56.75	55.75	53.00	52.00	51.50	.....	54.50	.....	50.00
Cotton seed (41%)	56.00	56.00	55.50	.....	.....	49.00	53.00	.....	56.00	53.75	.....	.....	50.00	42.00	47.00
Cotton seed (36%)	52.00	50.50	49.50	43.00	44.50	44.00	50.00	.....	51.00	48.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peanut (41%)	45.00	43.00	42.50	.....	42.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	55.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	45.00
No. 1 alfalfa meal (medium)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24.50	26.00	.....	.....	24.00	25.00	22.75	19.50	28.00	.....
Velvet bean meal	.....	.....	.....	.....	30.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gluten feed	39.80	.....	38.75	.....	42.90	.....	34.00	36.55	36.55	32.65	29.00	.....	35.50	.....	.....
White hominy feed	27.75	27.00	26.50	29.50	.....	.....	25.00	.....	25.50	22.00	22.50	21.50	20.50	.....	.....
Yellow hominy feed	27.50	27.00	26.50	.....	.....	.....	25.00	.....	25.50	21.50	.....	21.25	20.00	.....	.....
Ground barley	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32.00	.....	.....	31.50	.....	.....	22.00	[3]35.00	.....
Dried beet pulp	.....	.....	.....	36.00	42.50	.....	.....	.....	[2]38.00	.....	.....	.....	21.00	29.00	.....

[1] Hay quotations represent average of cash sales at these markets. [2] Nominal. [3] Rolled.

Grain

FURTHER ADVANCES SCORED BY WHEAT FUTURES; CORN HIGHER

Good Export Business a Main Factor in the Wheat Market—Week's Cash Grain Receipts Light.

The strength which developed in the grain futures market on Apr. 15 continued throughout the week ending Apr. 22 and prices for the May option on Saturday advanced to within a fraction of the previous high point for that future. The close was slightly lower, however, at $1.47⅝. July reached a new high point for the crop at $1.30¼ but closed at $1.29⅝ at a spread of 18¢ under May compared with a spread of 16⅝¢ on Apr. 15 and 9¾¢ on Apr. 8.

The principal strengthening factors were unfavorable crop news, both domestic and foreign, higher foreign markets, and large sales for export, both of old and new crop wheat. Exporters claimed that between 20,000,000 and 30,000,000 bus. of new crop hard winter wheat had already been sold for export for shipment during July, August, and September, but these figures are only estimates and no data are available with which to check them.

SOME DEPRESSING FACTORS.

The depressing influences—a poor milling demand and fairly heavy stocks—were apparently lost sight of during the week but will probably be considered again when the unsettled conditions accompanying the closing out of the May option are out of the market.

Corn futures were firm with wheat but the total advance for both May and July corn for the week was ½¢ on each option, closing at 62¢ and 65½¢, respectively.

Wheat receipts were comparatively light at the principal markets although at Chicago 469 cars were received, compared with 242 cars for the previous week and 162 cars for the corresponding week last year. Kansas City received 544 cars during the week. Improved road conditions are expected to result in slightly larger receipts during the next few days in central western markets.

The milling demand for wheat was very dull during the week because of the very light flour demand. Stocks of flour in consuming channels are reported light but flour buyers hesitate to make purchases at current high prices. Buffalo and other northern mills were important buyers at the Kansas City market. It was reported that a good amount of wheat was moved out to Chicago for water shipment to Buffalo.

Stocks in Kansas City elevators were reduced 734,635 bus. during the week to 7,037,734 bus. The export demand was light. Some export sales of No. 2 Hard Winter via the Gulf were reported at 3½¢ per bu. over the Chicago May future. The basis for the new crop export sales was 8¢–9¢ per bu. over the Chicago July option, loadings to be made the latter half of August.

A good demand from interior mills carried wheat prices at Cincinnati to $1.52 for No. 2 Red, the highest for the crop. This price was above the competing basis for sales to southern mills. Red Winter wheat was also in good demand at St. Louis both from mills and elevator interests. Heavy test No. 2 Red Winter sold as high as $1.51 on Saturday while No. 2 Hard Kansas wheat was bought to arrive at $1.50–$1.51, delivered mills.

Hard Spring wheat was in better demand at New York because of the relatively lower prices made possible by the opening of lake navigation. Offerings were light, however, and transactions small.

CORN PRICES MAKE GAINS.

There were no outstanding features in the corn market during the week. Although prices advanced slightly with wheat they declined very little during several of the sharp reactions on the wheat market. This would seem to indicate that the corn market is on a fairly stable basis. Receipts were 674 cars at Chicago and 214 cars at Kansas City. The supply was about equal to the limited demand in most markets. Mills and elevators took the larger part of the offerings at St. Louis and consumers in near-by territory were the principal buyers at Kansas City. Demand from the cotton belt continued very light. A fair export demand was reported at New York and prices were firm at 79½¢ for No. 2 White and Yellow on track.

The oats market was firm with corn. No. 3 White advanced about 2¢ at Chicago to 39¼¢. No. 2 White was quoted at New York 48½¢, at Kansas City at 39¢–39½¢.

Wheat exports were double the amount for the previous week but the exports of other grains were but little changed. Although exports of wheat from July 1 to date have been more than 50,000,000 bus. smaller than for the corresponding time last year, exports of corn have been about 54,000,000 bus. larger. Wheat and flour on ocean passage was estimated at 52,744,000 bus. compared with 61,464,000 bus. for the corresponding week last year.

The wheat visible supply decreased 1,636,000 bus. for the week to 31,493,000 bus. The corn visible decreased 4,132,000 bus. to 39,014,000 bus. The Canadian visible supply of wheat was placed at 54,970,000 on Apr. 21.

GRAIN EXPORTS.

Wheat Inspected Out under American Grades Only. Flour not included.

[Thousands of bushels; i. e., 000 omitted.]

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
Week ending Apr. 22, 1922:					
Atlantic ports[1]	188	1,989	463	108	573
Gulf ports[2]	543	434	7	11	69
Pacific ports[3]	757	6	.....	248	12
Total	1,488	2,429	470	367	654
Previous week	732	2,786	433	318	800
Corresponding week last year	5,187	1,690	12	30	720
Total July 1, 1921, to Apr. 22, 1922	169,599	83,927	4,458	20,719	11,829
Corresponding period last year	220,305	29,780	2,615	18,423	31,739

[1] Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Portland, Me., and Newport News.
[2] New Orleans, Galveston, Texas City, and Port Arthur, Tex.
[3] Seattle, Tacoma, Astoria, Portland, Oreg., and San Francisco.

A number of factors entering into the proper classification of broom corn must be considered in sampling. Besides the important items of fiber, length, and color, there are others, such as the condition of the tip, brittleness, curly growth, seed on the brush, and general condition and appearance of the bale.

Millet seed production in 1919 increased more than twofold over that in 1909. The 1919 crop amounted to 1,310,953 bus.

GRAIN PRICES.

Daily Average of Cash Sales at Certain Markets, Week Ending Friday, April 21, 1922.

[Cents per bushel.]

	Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wd.	Thr.	Fri.
WHEAT.						
CHICAGO.						
Hard Winter..No. 2	136¼	142¾	141¾	140¼	140½	145⅛
Yel. Hrd. Wir.No. 3	.....	138½	.....	136½	.....	141¼
Red Winter...No. 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	142½	.....
MINNEAPOLIS.						
Drk. Nor. Spg.No. 1	165	173	166	168	171	172
No. 2	161	166	163	164	166	174
No. 3	155	159	157	157	158	160
No. 4	151	155	153	150	150	155
Nor. Spg.....No. 3	153	146	.....	149	150	.....
KANSAS CITY.						
Drk. Hrd. Wir.No. 1	150½	147	157	.....	155	.....
No. 2	153	150⅝	154⅞	152	157⅜	159
No. 3	148	150	154¼	153½	158	159½
No. 4	143	139	150½	.....	.....	.....
Hard Winter..No. 1	137⅞	141	136¾	140½	135¼	150⅝
No. 2	139⅛	141⅛	138⅛	139	138⅛	145½
No. 3	135¼	138⅛	138	139¾	139½	143⅛
No. 4	134	135	130	128	135⅜	131
Red Winter....No. 3	127	.....	129	129	131	135
No. 4	121	122½	.....	.....	127½	142
OMAHA.						
Drk. Hrd.Wir.No. 3	141½	143	.....	.....	141	.....
Hard Winter..No. 1	130	137	134	132	.....	136½
No. 2	129¼	133¼	134⅜	130	131⅞	136
No. 3	129½	134¾	.....	132½	129¾	135¾
No. 4	124⅜	.....	.....	129	.....	133
Yel.Hrd.Wir..No. 1	129	134	.....	131	.....	.....
No. 2	127½	133	132	130	132	133
No. 3	126	131	131	128⅜	130½	133¼
ST. LOUIS.						
Red Winter....No. 2	145½	148	147	148	146	.....
No. 3	140	142	139½	139	136¾	140
No. 4	137	139	134	132	.....	136
CORN.						
CHICAGO.						
White.....No. 2	61	61½	.....	61	61½	63½
No. 3	60	60	60¼	59¾	60¼	61½
No. 4	58½	58¾	.....	59	.....	.....
Yellow.....No. 2	60½	61	61	60¼	61	62
No. 3	59	59½	59¾	59	60	61
No. 4	58¾	58¾	59	58¾	59½	60¼
Mixed.....No. 2	60	60¼	60½	60¼	61	61¾
No. 3	58¾	59½	59¼	59	59¾	60¾
No. 4	58¼	58¾	58¾	58½	59½	.....
MINNEAPOLIS.						
Yellow.....No. 2	.....	.....	55	.....	55	56½
No. 3	53½	54	54	53½	53¾	55
No. 4	51½	53½	53	.....	.....	52¾
KANSAS CITY.						
White.....No. 1	.....	56	.....	55½	55½	55¾
No. 2	56	56	56	55	55½	55¾
Yellow.....No. 2	57	58½	58½	.....	59	58½
No. 3	.....	58½	.....	58¾	.....	58
Mixed.....No. 2	55	57½	55½	54½	56	57¼
OMAHA.						
White.....No. 1	53	.....	.....	53	.....	54½
No. 2	52⅞	53½	54	53⅜	53	53½
No. 3	52¼	53¼	.....	52½	52½	53
Yellow.....No. 1	53¼	53½	.....	53	53	53⅜
No. 2	53	53½	53¾	53	53	53½
No. 3	52⅞	52⅝	53	52⅝	52⅛	52½
Mixed.....No. 2	51¾	51⅝	52	51⅛	51	51¾
No. 3	51	51½	51	50	50	50⅞
ST. LOUIS.						
White.....No. 2	58½	59	59¾	59¼	59¾	59½
No. 3	58	58	.....	58	.....	59
Yellow.....No. 2	59½	60¼	60½	60¼	60	60½
No. 3	58	58½	59¼	58¼	.....	60
OATS.						
CHICAGO.						
White.....No. 2	39¾	40¾	40	39¾	39½	40¼
No. 3	38	38¾	38	38	38¼	39
No. 4	36¾	37¼	37	37¾	37¼	38
MINNEAPOLIS.						
White.....No. 2	35½	36½	37	36	35¾	36
No. 3	34½	35½	35½	34¼	35	35¾
No. 4	.....	35¼	34¾	34½	34½	35
KANSAS CITY.						
White.....No. 3	37	38½	.....	.....	.....	38½
OMAHA.						
White.....No. 3	35	35½	35	34½	34½	34¾
No. 4	.....	35	.....	34¼	34⅛	34½
ST. LOUIS.						
White.....No. 3	38¼	39	39	38¼	38¾	39
No. 4	37½	38½	38	37½	37¾	38½
RYE.						
CHICAGO.						
Rye.....No. 2	105	106	.....	105¼	105½	107½
MINNEAPOLIS.						
Western.....No. 2	98¼	100	99	98¼	98¾	102
Daily Closing Prices of Futures.						
CHICAGO.						
Wheat.....May	142½	140½	139¼	142⅞	143⅛	145⅝
July	125¾	124⅞	123¾	125¾	125⅜	127⅛
Corn.....May	61½	60¾	59¾	61¼	61¼	61⅜
July	65	64⅜	63¾	64⅞	65	64⅞
Oats.....May	38¾	38	36¾	37¼	37⅛	38
July	41⅛	40¾	39¾	40½	40⅝	40⅝
KANSAS CITY.						
Wheat.....May	128½	125⅜	125½	129	130¼	132½
July	118⅜	116⅛	115⅜	117½	117⅜	118⅞
Corn.....May	55½	54½	53⅝	55	55⅜	55¼
July	58⅞	58⅜	57¼	58⅜	58⅝	58⅜
Oats.....May	35⅝	35¼	34⅛	34¾	35	35¼
July	38	38¼	35⅞	37½	37½	37¾

RECEIPTS OF WHEAT FOR MARCH, 1922.

[Amount of each class and grade, in terms of carloads, inspected on arrival at all inspection points by inspectors licensed under the United States grain standards act.]

Subclasses and grades.	Minneapolis.	Duluth.	Milwaukee.	Chicago.	Buffalo.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	Baltimore.	New Orleans.	Galveston.	Kansas City, Mo., and Kans.	Omaha.	Wichita.	Fort Worth.	St. Louis and East St. Louis.	Indianapolis.	Cincinnati.	Seattle.	Portland.	St. Joseph.	All other inspection points.	Total, Mar., 1922.	Total, Feb., 1922.	Total, July, 1921–Mar., 1922.	Total, July, 1920–Mar., 1921.
Dark Northern Spring. No. 1	498	85		19	11	561		91					21						23	13		149	1,471	1,128	22,654	36,111
No. 2	396	23	1	19	5	120		62					6						10	4		90	736	661	11,287	12,121
No. 3	920	55	4	13	20	53							4						9	5		120	1,203	1,152	10,287	17,586
All others	1,325	115	4	17									7				1			1		175	1,645	1,236	22,146	32,947
Total	3,139	278	9	68	36	734		153					38				1		42	23		534	5,055	4,177	75,374	98,765
Northern Spring. No. 1	132	20		1									3						7	36		58	257	242	2,868	2,403
No. 2	38	8	1									2	9						6	36		33	133	137	1,364	1,945
No. 3	38	7		1									2							8		35	91	100	1,457	1,520
All others	79	17	1	3					1	1		1								1		32	136	169	2,349	3,656
Total	287	52	2	5					1	1		3	14						13	81		158	617	648	8,038	9,524
Red Spring. No. 1																				5		13	18	3	53	90
No. 2	3																					14	17	1	104	43
No. 3	5																			1		8	14	1	95	54
All others	2																					1	3	3	73	131
Total	10																			6		36	52	8	325	318
Total Hard Red Spring	3,436	330	11	73	36	734		153	1	1		3	52				1		55	110		728	5,724	4,833	83,737	108607
Amber Durum. No. 1	63	15		1		25																6	110	50	1,696	933
No. 2	250	273				35	170					1	3			1						24	757	482	10,755	62,355
No. 3	90	124			1	43	22						1									8	289	131	3,081	2,097
All others	69	87			12		13						2									5	188	110	1,716	967
Total	472	499		1	13	103	205					1	6			1						43	1,344	773	17,248	10,232
Durum. No. 1	3	4											1									4	12	9	150	200
No. 2	9	42					1			12			9			1						19	93	48	1,588	1,945
No. 3	11	62					44			2			4			1						17	141	68	1,522	1,337
All others	23	114		1	2		7						1		1							12	161	118	2,606	1,080
Total	46	222		1	2		52			14			15		1	2						52	407	243	5,866	4,562
Red Durum. No. 1	27	107		7			1			1											1	9	153	77	2,449	1,013
No. 2	27	125		1	1		119			5												10	288	141	3,436	421
No. 3	7	67		1	1		5				2											6	89	66	1,563	129
All others	10	20	1		1		7															3	42	30	601	125
Total	71	319	1	9	3		132			6	2										1	28	572	314	8,049	1,688
Total Durum	589	1,040	1	11	18	103	389			20	2	1	21		1	3					1	123	2,323	1,330	31,163	16,482
Dark Hard Winter. No. 1	109	22		1	1							41	2	2		1			27	40		162	408	523	8,823	7,627
No. 2	122	8		23	14	3	1				2	407	40	64	10	12			16	81	20	445	1,268	2,433	21,355	11,989
No. 3	17			1	5	4					2	285	31	21	5				7	30	9	203	620	1,245	10,680	7,479
All others	19	1			2	12						173	8	20	2	2			2	6		162	409	652	7,360	4,444
Total	267	31		25	22	19	1				4	906	81	107	17	15			52	157	29	972	2,705	4,853	48,218	31,539
Hard Winter. No. 1	43	2		9						4	5	238	50	48	4	9			9	103	9	274	807	1,183	24,735	45,093
No. 2	323	25	1	118	25	6	14			185	278	1,334	282	188	55	79	1	2	1	66	112	1,317	4,412	6,850	98,175	79,283
No. 3	74			20	11	13				74	166	502	107	134	64	23		1		11	33	625	1,858	2,842	39,662	36,514
All others	112	3	2	34	15	61	2			121	55	614	59	228	74	63	2				34	650	2,129	2,698	37,340	34,371
Total	552	30	3	181	51	80	16			384	504	2,688	498	598	197	174	3	3	10	180	188	2,866	9,206	13582	199912	195261
Yellow Hard Winter. No. 1	3			5						1		2	3							9		5	28	39	1,757	134
No. 2	20			10						2	1	9	57	2		36				3	6	32	178	342	10,276	218
No. 3	1			19						2	2	7	75	8	2	15					1	17	149	246	4,182	90
All others	2			24								5	42	4		17						17	111	207	3,826	128
Total	26			58						5	3	23	177	14	2	68				12	7	71	466	834	20,041	570
Total Hard Red Winter	845	61	3	264	73	99	17			389	511	3,617	756	719	216	257	3	3	62	349	224	3,909	12377	19269	268171	227370
Red Winter. No. 1	19	6		2								2				30		4	5	15		74	157	100	2,182	13,996
No. 2	5			9		6	6		8	1	8	16				123	15	70	13	42	17	519	858	890	22,321	29,513
No. 3	3			13		3	2		2	1	6	95			7	222	24	68	11	8	15	518	998	1,278	25,157	11,461
All others	1		2	14		3	13		16	2	2	195		1	1	262	13	52	4	2	10	236	823	1,022	26,744	13,005
Total	28	6	2	38		12	21		26	4	16	308		1	8	637	52	194	33	67	42	1,347	2,842	3,290	76,404	67,975
Red Walla. No. 1																			8	67		43	118	155	1,607	608
No. 2																			2	58		26	86	104	910	611
No. 3																				6			6	6	65	128
All others																								5	60	86
Total																			10	131		69	210	270	2,642	1,433
Total Soft Red Winter	28	6	2	38		12	21		26	4	16	308		1	8	637	52	194	43	198	42	1,416	3,052	3,560	79,046	69,408
Hard White. No. 1													1			1			5	53		80	140	125	1,662	295
No. 2												1				2			96	110		95	304	277	2,719	1,345
No. 3												1				1			40	67		98	207	172	2,041	1,190
All others																			20	24		73	117	124	1,166	1,264
Total												2	1			4			161	254		346	768	698	7,588	4,094
Soft White. No. 1												6				13				8		55	82	88	953	715
No. 2				2	5	1	12					93				113			20	99	8	466	819	692	7,513	5,160
No. 3					3	6	5		1		1	9				18			10	72		84	209	191	2,158	1,312
All others						1						3							1	9		20	34	31	401	622
Total				2	8	8	17		1		1	111				144			31	188	8	625	1,144	1,002	11,025	7,809
Total Common White				2	8	8	17		1		1	113	1			148			192	442	8	971	1,912	1,700	18,613	11,903
White Club. No. 1																			11	35		55	101	97	2,089	1,128
No. 2																2			42	396		97	537	548	7,332	3,226
No. 3																			6	204		18	228	174	2,686	2,357
All others																			1	20		8	29	20	309	787
Total White Club																2			60	655		178	895	839	12,416	7,498
Mixed Wheat. No. 1	198	187		6						5	1	16	20			24		1	15	67		184	724	494	8,652	14,449
No. 2	215	324	6	31	5	169	477		5	66	17	84	37	20	30	58	13	5	33	185	3	482	2,267	1,715	30,323	30,567
No. 3	84	124	21	42	7	200	24		1	36	2	89	23	5	32	27	3	4	11	112	5	236	1,148	1,074	15,490	13,875
All others	83	85	13	31	5	114	9			16	9	120	28	15	37	30	4	3	4	22	6	202	836	832	13,006	11,275
Total Mixed Wheat	580	720	42	110	17	543	510		6	123	29	309	108	40	99	139	20	13	63	386	14	1,104	4,975	4,120	67,471	70,166
Total, March, 1922	5,478	2,157	59	498	152	1,499	954	153	34	537	559	4,351	938	760	324	1,186	76	210	475	2,140	289	8,429	31258			
Total, February, 1922	5,522	720	83	668	70	1,685	467	80	68	389	484	7,840	1,361	1,367	510	1,253	91	205	569	1,635	479	10,710		36651		
Total, July, 1921–March, 1922	71933	36571	2087	25725	1234	21783	11202	3308	9096	22236	33189	82373	19819	16527	5110	22590	2483	2560	6532	24 94	6056	133849			560617	
Total, July, 1921–March, 1921	72723	32073	1394	13777	4157	36560	11003	2409	16573	39274	39807	66424	18971	9169	2704	16682	2683	2598	4120	14186	3937	100210				511434

RECEIPTS OF SHELLED CORN FOR MARCH, 1922.

[Amount of each class and grade, in terms of carloads, inspected on arrival at all inspection points by inspectors licensed under the United States grain standards act.]

Points at which received.	White.						Yellow.						Mixed.						Total Mar., 1922.	Total Feb., 1922.	Total Oct. 1, 1921, to Mar. 31, 1922.	Total Oct. 1, 1920, to Mar. 31, 1921.
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	All others.	Total.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	All others.	Total.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	All others.	Total.				
Chicago	8	218	277	106	112	721	24	792	1,414	368	455	3,053	10	446	846	168	86	1,556	5,330	14,800	59,284	39,395
Omaha	152	421	95	.....	.....	668	117	643	230	5	3	998	52	297	139	7	14	509	2,175	2,192	11,895	7,307
Peoria	1	19	22	11	4	57	2	73	256	173	126	630	1	40	93	26	16	176	863	2,024	8,309	4,800
Kansas City, Kans. and Mo.	44	574	11	2	1	632	21	362	69	1	2	455	12	491	51	12	11	577	1,664	2,182	9,583	8,389
St. Louis and E. St. Louis	20	290	60	17	13	400	7	428	191	52	56	734	3	170	50	5	8	236	1,370	2,909	12,480	8,827
Milwaukee	1	85	91	24	3	204	3	208	529	62	6	808	.....	114	340	68	21	543	1,555	2,264	11,494	7,951
Indianapolis	15	19	115	126	57	332	2	16	85	152	201	456	2	5	42	38	33	120	908	2,365	9,408	7,168
Minneapolis	1	102	41	41	1	186	4	65	596	128	11	804	3	30	354	201	15	603	1,593	2,148	9,663	6,944
Buffalo	.....	38	82	4	1	125	3	85	354	132	161	735	.....	4	23	13	.....	40	900	1,963	6,204	5,020
Cincinnati	1	9	30	35	17	92	.....	4	43	88	57	192	.....	3	27	44	12	86	370	436	2,231	2,081
Memphis	.....	20	10	4	4	38	2	115	31	22	48	218	.....	8	6	2	.....	16	272	330	1,487	1,453
Louisville	23	119	51	19	7	219	.....	8	35	31	29	103	.....	3	2	2	1	8	330	362	1,520	921
Sioux City	2	36	54	2	.....	94	4	239	316	28	.....	587	2	66	116	18	1	203	884	1,212	6,277	2,458
Philadelphia	.....	9	44	16	19	88	.....	169	386	143	120	818	.....	325	402	72	54	853	1,759	2,174	6,284	3,655
Nashville	3	63	55	5	.....	126	2	46	22	3	7	80	.....	7	9	.....	1	17	223	229	991	1,130
Cleveland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	61	25	19	071	.....	2	18	11	7	38	145	320	1,219	1,036
Baltimore	28	124	122	32	34	340	34	1,150	591	85	77	1,937	3	1,188	1,664	68	25	2,948	5,225	7,599	21,523	8,385
New Orleans	20	178	69	33	28	328	8	392	161	66	66	693	17	634	77	23	21	772	1,793	4,094	15,529	4,474
Denver	8	12	.....	.....	.....	20	31	67	8	1	.....	107	47	55	7	.....	1	110	237	467	1,939	2,355
Detroit	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	6	58	23	48	135	.....	.....	3	2	3	8	145	277	1,030	471
Wichita	6	11	.....	.....	.....	17	5	7	.....	.....	3	15	12	19	5	.....	1	37	69	116	423	404
Seattle	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	45	78	.....	1	126	1	3	5	.....	.....	9	136	96	577	293
Forth Worth	21	93	4	1	2	121	.....	27	4	1	.....	32	2	68	1	2	8	81	234	265	1,054	836
Portland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	30	16	.....	.....	50	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	52	54	258	251
Atlanta	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	8
Galveston	3	7	1	.....	.....	11	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	9	22	21	90	132
Duluth	1	5	53	19	.....	78	7	22	288	96	2	415	5	22	475	240	5	747	1,240	1,064	5,718	700
New York	.....	4	13	5	11	33	99	288	194	56	42	679	7	326	276	52	221	882	1,594	3,111	10,392	4,916
St. Joseph	26	236	8	.....	1	271	23	135	34	1	1	194	10	63	8	2	1	84	549	771	3,561	2,114
All other inspection points	137	580	382	214	91	1,404	73	853	1,153	438	226	2,743	99	984	828	167	111	2,189	6,336	10,025	41,975	25,083
Total, Mar., 1922	521	3,273	1,692	716	406	6,608	478	6,278	7,203	2,180	1,767	17,906	288	5,384	5,867	1,243	677	13,459	37,973	.....	.....	.....
Total, Feb., 1922	827	4,111	3,203	1,566	1,034	10,741	1,212	10,096	12,600	4,999	5,123	34,030	696	8,943	9,350	1,454	656	21,099	.....	65,870	.....	.....
Total, Oct. 1, 1921 to Mar. 31, 1922	7,606	18,136	10,948	5,285	3,309	45,284	15,236	42,992	42,115	17,052	16,364	133,759	7,561	36,009	30,119	5,866	3,802	83,357	.....	.....	262,400	.....
Total, Oct. 1, 1920 to Mar. 31, 1921	2,403	5,603	9,039	8,595	3,061	28,701	5,213	8,308	17,545	32,127	13,709	76,902	1,581	7,152	18,943	17,392	8,286	53,354	.....	.....	.....	158,957

RECEIPTS OF OATS FOR MARCH, 1922.

[Amount of each class and grade, in terms of carloads, inspected on arrival at all inspection points by inspectors licensed under the United States grain standards act.]

Points at which received.	White.						Mixed.						Red.						Black and gray.						Total Mar., 1922.	Total Feb., 1922.	Total July 1, 1921, to Mar. 31, 1922.	Total July 1, 1920, to Mar. 31, 1921.
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	S. G.	Total.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	S. G.	Total.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	S. G.	Total.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	S. G.	Total.				
Chicago	50	424	1,295	421	33	2,223	.....	.....	1	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,226	3,028	31,016	24,177
Milwaukee	1	35	751	88	6	881	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	882	887	9,130	7,669
Minneapolis	12	188	875	134	29	1,238	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,238	1,119	15,967	10,103
New York	36	470	796	151	97	1,550	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,550	592	4,458	2,829
St. Louis and East St. Louis	5	38	517	207	29	796	3	6	9	2	4	24	.....	9	6	6	11	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	852	1,019	8,103	8,259
Buffalo	1	28	96	2	.....	127	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	127	528	4,249	4,943
Indianapolis	35	64	197	126	6	428	1	8	.....	1	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	438	489	5,798	5,918
Omaha	.....	10	247	92	10	359	.....	.....	4	.....	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	364	414	4,054	4,326
Peoria	7	31	136	69	10	253	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	254	354	3,128	1,873
Cairo	.....	11	313	217	13	554	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2	3	3	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	563	662	4,583	5,087
Cincinnati	6	45	85	30	4	170	2	6	2	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	180	124	1,692	2,117
Memphis	.....	5	255	80	11	351	.....	2	1	.....	.....	3	.....	1	4	.....	4	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	363	342	3,276	3,536
Louisville	.....	37	134	61	8	240	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	243	214	2,223	2,395
Kansas City, Kans. and Mo	.....	14	187	41	3	245	1	.....	2	.....	.....	3	1	13	4	6	1	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	273	518	4,441	4,228
Philadelphia	.....	42	17	1	2	62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62	58	830	993
Denver	.....	4	26	10	1	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	35	307	533
Nashville	.....	12	159	80	12	263	.....	.....	4	.....	1	5	.....	5	9	7	1	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	290	275	2,739	2,748
Detroit	.....	9	7	4	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	59	643	981
Seattle	7	29	21	17	2	76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	76	38	569	418
Portland	33	34	19	4	1	91	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	4	.....	1	.....	12	103	77	857	680
Cleveland	2	15	73	8	4	102	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	102	93	1,427	1,568
Duluth	.....	6	57	11	4	78	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	79	155	1,719	2,579
New Orleans	.....	8	68	8	1	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	85	109	740	880
Fort Worth	.....	3	23	.....	1	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	4	1	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	73	764	1,595
Baltimore	.....	19	77	9	1	106	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	106	55	553	920
Sioux City	.....	49	68	5	.....	122	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	122	156	1,951	1,251
Boston	1	100	2	9	.....	112	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	114	51	684	104
Atlanta	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	0	2	53
Galveston	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	23	107	58
Wichita	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	3	.....	7	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	8	35	169	106
St. Joseph	.....	1	24	4	1	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	37	393	478
All other inspection points	17	470	1,039	244	25	1,795	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	3	40	24	17	4	88	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,886	2,329	22,472	21,307
Total, Mar. 1922	213	2,201	7,578	2,133	314	12,439	8	24	24	8	10	74	4	77	57	46	22	206	7	5	1	1	.....	14	12,733	.....	.....	.....
Total, Feb., 1922	249	2,305	8,138	2,361	287	13,340	13	33	62	20	9	137	13	205	139	82	21	460	8	.....	3	.....	.....	11	.....	13,948	.....	.....
Total, July 1, 1921, to Mar. 31, 1922	1,943	22,359	77,558	24,967	5,298	132,125	79	396	601	278	151	1,505	94	1,186	1,659	1,717	528	5,184	114	58	37	10	11	230	.....	.....	139,044	.....
Total, July 1, 1920, to Mar. 31, 1921	4,747	40,472	55,057	8,813	4,281	113,370	401	895	422	119	318	2,155	398	3,771	3,113	998	554	8,834	98	110	70	46	29	353	.....	.....	.....	124,712

Seeds

ACTIVE DEMAND FOR RED AND ALSIKE CLOVER SEED IS PAST

Seedsmen Now Turning Attention to Late Forage-Crop Seeds—More Alfalfa from Argentina.

Although the usual active spring demand for red and alsike clover seed has not occurred this season, except in isolated instances, the time for such a demand is believed to be past. Seedsmen were turning their attention to late forage-crop seeds during the week ending Apr. 22. The demand for several of the grasses has held up well and stocks of high-grade seed are said to be smaller than normal.

Clovers and alfalfa.—Red clover prices declined $1–$2 per 100 lbs. in several important markets and the demand was considerably less than for the preceding week. Alsike clover prices also were lower in a few cities but the declines amounted to only 25¢–50¢. Approximately 68,200 lbs. of red clover, subject to the seed importation act, arrived at Baltimore from Germany. No large arrivals of this seed are expected in the next few weeks, according to reports from some of the larger importers at eastern ports.

CLOVER IMPORTED FROM GERMANY.

About 109,600 lbs. of crimson clover from Germany, 13,200 lbs. of white clover from Holland, and 361,000 lbs. of alfalfa from Argentina arrived at New York during the week ending Apr. 22. The demand for alfalfa has been sufficient to maintain prices at the same level for several weeks. In some sections there usually is a fairly good demand for this seed throughout May, but the urgent demand in the Missouri Valley probably has already been met. Sweet clover prices are firm and the demand continues to be good because of the relatively low prices at which it is being sold.

Grasses.—Timothy was 10¢ lower in several markets and about 10¢ higher in one or two other markets. The price trend in general was downward because the big demand for this seed has been satisfied. Redtop and orchard grass seed prices were mostly unchanged, but Kentucky bluegrass and Canada bluegrass were higher. Mostly all dealers are sold out of 21-lb. Kentucky bluegrass seed and stocks of lightweight seed are nearly exhausted. The carryover of this seed probably will be the smallest on record, and growers already are reported to be showing some disposition to take advantage of this situation by forming pools for the purpose of selling their prospective 1922 crop. During the week about 48,000 lbs. of grass seed (kind not specified) was exported from New York to Russia.

Miscellaneous.—Golden, common, Siberian, and Hungarian millet prices were 10¢–25¢ per 100 lbs. higher and the demand was fair to good. Amber, orange, and sumac sorgo also were higher and the demand was good in sections that are accustomed to plant these forage sorghums. Prices for Sudan grass were considerably higher in a few markets and the trend of prices in the Missouri Valley continued to be upward. Prevailing prices for Sudan grass are higher than last year, but much lower than two years ago. Approximately 267,700 lbs. of rape arrived at New York from Holland and Argentina.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF FIELD SEEDS, APRIL 22, 1922.

For best grades of seed offered by seedsmen, with purity and germination tests approximately as indicated.
[In dollars per 100 pounds, except seed grains, which are per bushel.]

Kind of seed.	Average test. Purity.	Average test. Germination.	New York.	Baltimore.	Richmond.	Buffalo.	Toledo.	Louisville.	Chicago.	Minneapolis.	St. Louis.	Kansas City.	Denver.	Salt Lake City.	Av. for U. S. Apr. 23, 1921.	Av. for U. S. Apr. 24, 1920.
Clovers:	P. ct.	P. ct.														
Red clover	99.4	92	23.00	23.00	25.00	23.50	22.10	23.50	22.25	25.00	23.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	19.70	51.15
Alsike clover	98.3	91	18.00	17.50	21.00	18.50	19.15	18.50	17.00	20.00	18.50	18.00	20.00	20.00	22.05	54.35
White clover	96.9	91	34.00	33.00	40.00	36.00	38.00	37.00	34.50	40.00	42.00	48.00	40.00	40.00	61.25	61.65
Crimson clover	98.2	91	11.50	11.00	12.00	.....	.....	12.25	12.00	.....	13.00	.....	15.00	.....	7.65	12.45
Sweet clover	98.9	90	9.00	8.50	12.00	9.00	9.00	9.50	8.25	9.00	9.75	9.50	9.50	9.00	10.10	32.55
Lespedeza	98.9	82	.....	14.00	20.00	.....	.....	15.00	.....	.....	16.00	.....	.....	.....	27.35	40.00
Alfalfa	99.5	91	18.50	19.00	19.00	19.25	19.50	19.50	19.00	20.00	19.00	18.50	17.50	18.00	19.15	39.30
Grasses:																
Timothy	99.6	93	7.25	6.70	7.35	6.75	6.65	6.75	6.50	6.15	6.35	6.50	7.25	6.90	7.05	13.20
Redtop	93.2	90	23.50	21.50	24.00	24.50	26.50	23.00	22.00	23.00	23.00	25.00	25.00	.....	15.30	19.10
Kentucky bluegrass	83	78	60.00	55.00	.....	54.00	56.00	55.00	60.00	56.00	.....	55.00	51.00	.....	31.90	29.25
Canada bluegrass	.....	.....	39.00	37.00	.....	37.50	43.00	39.00	39.50	38.00	42.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orchard grass	86.9	87	17.50	17.50	18.00	18.50	20.00	18.00	17.15	18.00	20.00	18.00	20.00	.....	15.25	24.65
Italian rye grass	97.9	83	9.00	8.50	10.00	9.75	.....	10.00	10.00	11.50	10.00	10.00	11.25	.....	7.80	.....
Perennial rye grass	97.9	83	9.50	8.50	10.00	10.25	.....	10.50	10.60	11.50	10.00	11.00	12.00	.....	7.90	.....
Bermuda grass	91.5	78	29.00	28.00	34.00	.....	.....	26.50	.....	.....	30.00	28.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Meadow fescue	97.8	91	18.00	18.00	24.00	20.00	.....	.....	17.75	21.00	.....	14.00	19.00	.....	21.55	35.65
Bromus inermis	87.7	92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.50	.....	12.00	12.00	.....	15.75	29.10
Millets:																
Golden millet	98.8	93	3.50	2.60	3.50	2.75	3.00	3.25	2.45	3.00	2.25	2.50	1.80	.....	2.85	5.95
Common millet	98	93	3.00	.....	.....	2.50	2.75	.....	2.15	2.50	2.25	2.00	1.80	.....	2.30	4.15
Siberian millet	97.9	93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.60	3.25	2.25	2.25	2.00	.....	2.10	3.75
Hungarian millet	97.5	93	3.75	3.75	.....	2.75	3.00	.....	2.50	3.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.60	7.75
Japanese millet	96.4	89	4.25	5.00	.....	4.00	.....	.....	4.35	4.25	.....	4.50	4.75	.....	7.40	13.60
Broom-corn millet	99.3	92	3.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.50	2.35	2.75	2.25	2.00	.....	1.95	3.75
Sorgos ("cane"):																
Amber sorgo	97.9	88	.....	2.70	3.50	.....	.....	2.75	2.50	3.00	2.80	2.25	2.75	.....	2.10	3.20
Orange sorgo	97.9	88	.....	.....	3.50	.....	.....	3.00	.....	.....	2.90	2.40	3.00	.....	2.20	3.40
Grain sorghums:																
Kafir	98.1	91	.....	.....	2.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.50	2.25	1.60	2.50	.....	1.80	3.45
Milo	97.7	91	.....	.....	2.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.60	.....	1.70	2.65	.....	1.90	3.00
Sudan grass	.....	.....	.....	5.50	7.00	.....	6.00	5.50	5.25	6.25	6.00	5.25	5.75	.....	3.45	13.15
Rape	99.2	92	7.75	7.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	9.00	9.00	.....	8.40	11.30
Vetches:																
Hairy vetch	98.7	89	13.00	.....	13.50	15.00	17.00	.....	15.50	17.50	18.00	.....	15.00	.....	12.55	29.75
Common vetch	98.7	92	5.25	5.00	6.00	5.25	8.00	.....	.....	7.00	.....	.....	8.25	.....	7.45	10.30
Peas:																
Canada field peas	99.3	95	5.00	5.00	5.75	5.50	5.75	.....	5.25	5.75	6.00	.....	.....	.....	4.20	6.00
Cowpeas	96.1	91	.....	4.00	4.40	.....	.....	4.00	4.00	.....	3.75	4.50	.....	.....	5.50	10.45
Soy beans	98.7	94	.....	3.50	3.70	.....	.....	3.75	4.00	5.00	3.75	4.00	.....	.....	5.70	8.95
Seed grains:																
Seed corn	99.3	94	.....	1.40	1.25	.90	.....	1.50	.90	1.60	1.10	1.35	2.50	.....	1.80	3.15
Seed wheat	98.	94	.....	.....	.....	2.10	.....	.....	2.00	2.00	.....	1.75	1.65	.....	2.20	3.60
Seed oats	98.6	95	.80	.70	.65	.80	.....	.60	.55	.60	.65	.75	.....	.....	.75	1.40
Seed barley	98.2	94	.....	1.10	1.25	1.10	.90	.....	.90	.85	1.20	1.00	.....	.....	1.30	2.10
Seed rye	97.8	92	.....	1.50	.....	1.40	.....	1.35	1.40	1.75	1.35	.....	.....	.....	1.85	2.50
Seed buckwheat	98.6	93	.....	1.20	.....	1.35	.....	1.50	1.45	1.35	1.55	1.50	.....	.....	1.70	2.10

EXPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS, OLEOMARGARINE, AND EGGS, DURING MARCH, 1922.

[Data from Department of Commerce.]

Destination.	Butter.	Oleomargarine.	Cheese. Cheddar	Cheese. Other.	Eggs.	Condensed milk.	Evaporated milk.	Powdered milk.
	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Dozen.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
Austria	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120,048	.....
Belgium	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57,010	11,200	.....
Esthonia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	129,600	.....
France	.....	.....	700	.....	.....	1,985	116,400	45,740
Germany	25	4,400	34,311	.....	4	220,962	11,037,591	610,686
Gibralter	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,600	37,750	.....
Greece	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	960	156,540	.....
Latvia	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,398,088	400
Malta, Goza, and Cyprus Islands	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,250	29,970	.....
Netherlands	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,300	21,600	162,525
Norway	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45,995	.....
Russia in Europe	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	67,200	35,168	304
Turkey in Europe	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,640	133,975	30
Ukraine	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42,400	2,144,000	.....
United Kingdom	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	557,600	881,080	106,610
Canada	37,964	68,790	909	27,313	1,387,770	1,994	55,545	4,008
Costa Rica	3,198	.....	2,416	495	.....	40,300	3,549	.....
Panama	52,997	7,610	20,149	12,313	71,490	76,450	210,505	960
Mexico	94,032	2,770	61,409	91,419	444,126	206,483	236,569	10,211
Bermuda	15,983	5,540	293	810	8,391	32,009	26,785	.....
Jamaica	18,736	8,900	48,524	38,180	480	84,865	6,320	.....
Trinidad and Tobago	90,600	.....	1,903	3,389	.....	8,400	7,600	.....
Cuba	88,115	.....	142,615	37,357	779,014	1,392,698	377,865	2,290
Dominican Republic	15,350	5,080	6,686	2,413	.....	43,290	1,095	.....
Haiti	70,430	900	1,840	3,658	.....	2,434	2,936	.....
Brazil	510	.....	.....	.....	.....	165,528	240	.....
Peru	9,760	.....	1,210	400	.....	35,052	405,990	3,159
British India	.....	.....	.....	960	.....	45,900	233,252	.....
Straits Settlements	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35,040	249,730	.....
China	12,672	.....	4,555	8,506	.....	81,408	183,155	1,284
Chosen	2,214	.....	.....	1,459	.....	103,021	25,320	.....
Java and Madura	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,350	65,831	.....
Hongkong	3,087	.....	1,910	15,704	.....	109,842	113,507	.....
Japan	4,274	.....	470	3,206	.....	1,152,170	122,403	3,030
Philippine Islands	36,253	.....	6,665	8,826	.....	210,356	698,496	24
British South Africa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	261,004	64,565	.....
Morocco	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	93,660	83,250	.....
Spanish Africa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33,700	.....	.....
All other countries	117,048	47,974	28,659	21,216	17,631	155,037	160,326	7,832
Total: March, 1922	673,369	151,964	365,224	277,633	2,708,906	5,371,898	19,633,839	959,093
March, 1921	1,355,061	461,851	.....	672,706	2,329,321	9,351,122	18,892,504	240,809

Cheese not reported separately in 1921.

Cotton

PRICES GAIN SLIGHTLY DURING WEEK; SPOT SALES INCREASE

Better Market Feeling Reported—More Activity Shown—Exports Continue in Fair Volume.

The cotton market was rather more active during the week ending Apr. 22, and final prices for both spots and futures showed advances. Temperatures in the cotton-growing States were generally unfavorable to the crop. Reports from Fall River indicate an increased volume of sales of cloths with the demand hardening. Reports from English spinning centers indicate that the British cotton industry continues to improve. It is further stated that the feeling is that the cotton industry in that country is on the brink of a revival.

Prices did not fluctuate to any great extent during the week but the general trend was upward. The average price of Middling as determined from the quotations of the 10 designated spot markets closed at 16.94¢ per lb. on Apr. 22, compared with 16.72¢ at the close of the previous week and 11.02¢ for the corresponding day in 1921.

MAY FUTURES ADVANCE.

May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 31 points and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange 35 points. May future contracts on the Liverpool Cotton Association closed at 10.09d. per lb. on Apr. 21, compared with 10.05d. at the close of the previous week and 7.86d. for the corresponding day last year.

Spot sales during the week showed some increase. Sales in the 10 designated spot markets totaled 57,426 bales compared with 25,775 bales for the four business days of the previous week and 78,740 bales for the corresponding week in 1921. The total sales in the 10 designated markets from Aug. 1 to Apr. 22, were 2,711,617 bales, compared with 2,505,354 bales for the corresponding period in 1920-21.

COTTON EXCHANGE MOVES.

The New York Cotton Exchange has moved its equipment and records to temporary quarters at 90 Wall Street. The old cotton exchange building at 50 Beaver Street will be torn down and replaced by a 22-story building. It is understood that the seventeenth floor of the new building will be used for trading in cotton.

Closing Future Prices for April 22 and for the Corresponding Days in 1921 and 1920.

Month.	New York.			New Orleans.		
	1920	1921	1922[1]	1920	1921	1922
	Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
May	40.45	12.03	17.91	38.88	11.70	16.99
July	37.93	12.63	17.58	37.77	12.20	17.08
October	34.50	13.25	17.57	34.28	12.81	17 06
December	33.53	13.73	17.62	33.30	13.16	17.03

[1] Apr. 21.

Cotton Movement from August 1 to April 21.
[Information from commercial sources.]

	1921-22	1920-21
	Bales.	*Bales.*
Port receipts	4,972,753	5,106,973
Port stocks	966,581	1,465,169
Interior receipts	6,350,085	6,199,205
Interior stocks	1,043,089	1,609,714
Into sight	8,663,525	8,968,929
Northern spinners' takings	1,804,070	1,451,168
Southern spinners' takings	3,088,085	2,144,821
World's visible supply of American cotton	3,499,054	4,432,035

SPOT COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Price of Middling spot cotton for Apr. 22, and the commercial differences in price between Middling and other grades of American Upland cotton at each of the 10 markets named, together with the total number of bales sold during the week ending Apr. 22, in each of the markets, as reported to the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates.

	Norfolk.	Augusta.	Savannah.	Montgomery.	Memphis.	Little Rock.	Dallas.	Houston.	Galveston.	New Orleans.	Average.
White Standards:	*On.*[1]	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*
Middling Fair	200	125	125	163	225	200	200	125	250	175	179
Strict Good Middling	150	100	100	125	175	150	150	100	175	150	138
Good Middling	100	75	50	88	125	100	100	75	100	100	91
Strict Middling	50	38	25	50	75	75	75	50	50	50	54
Middling	17.13	16.81	17.00	16.19	17.00	17.00	16.75	17.25	17.40	16.88	16.94
	Off.[1]	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*
Strict Low Middling	50	50	50	50	50	50	75	75	75	50	58
Low Middling	150	125	100	125	125	125	150	150	150	125	133
Strict Good Ordinary [2]	250	225	150	200	225	225	250	250	250	225	225
Good Ordinary [2]	350	325	250	275	325	325	350	350	350	325	323
Yellow Tinged:											
Good Middling	Even.	[3] 25	Even.	Even.	[3] 25	[3] 25	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	[3] 8
Strict Middling	50	75	75	75	75	50	75	75	75	50	68
Middling [2]	150	175	175	175	175	150	175	175	175	200	173
Strict Low Middling [2]	250	263	275	250	275	225	250	250	250	250	254
Low Middling [2]	350	363	375	325	375	300	325	325	325	325	339
Yellow Stained:											
Good Middling	150	113	150	150	125	125	150	150	150	200	146
Strict Middling [2]	250	213	250	225	225	200	250	250	225	250	234
Middling [2]	350	388	350	300	275	275	350	350	325	300	326
Blue Stained:											
Good Middling [2]	200	163	175	175	125	125	175	175	175	225	171
Strict Middling [2]	300	263	250	250	175	225	250	250	250	275	249
Middling [2]	400	363	350	325	225	325	325	325	325	325	329
Sales for week, bales	6,033	824	1,810	432	6,800	2,420	10,363	15,187	5,504	8,053	[4] 57,426

[1] The differences are stated in terms of hundredths of a cent per pound. By "On" is meant that the stated number of points is to be added to the price of Middling and by "Off" is meant that the stated number of points is to be subtracted from the price of Middling.
[2] These grades are not tenderable on future contracts made subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures act, as amended, on the future exchanges at New York and New Orleans.
[3] On.
[4] Total sales in the designated markets.

Exports of American Cotton from August 1 to April 21.
[Information from commercial sources.]

To—	1921-22	1920-21
	Bales.	*Bales.*
Great Britain	1,246,518	1,310,909
France	578,544	439,410
Germany	1,120,467	888,895
Italy	309,573	421,051
Japan	719,686	316,696
China	77,416	11,454
Spain	250,038	209,395
Belgium	135,912	166,506
Other countries	171,800	198,434
Total	4,600,954	3,962,750

Exports for the week ending April 21, amounted to 130,824 bales, compared with 138,361 bales the previous week and 50,428 bales for the corresponding week in 1921.

Stocks of Government-Classed Cotton at Future Markets.

Inspected cotton, Government-classed, in warehouses at the ports of New York and New Orleans on Apr. 21, 1922, and on the corresponding day in 1921, of the grades tenderable on future contracts made on the exchanges in these markets subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures act as amended.

Grade.	New York.		New Orleans.	
	1922	1921	1922	1921
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*
Middling Fair	.....	.....	.....	3
Strict Good Middling	311	62	150	236
Good Middling	4,292	1,782	829	1,418
Strict Middling	16,555	11,958	5,312	5,619
Middling	23,324	41,482	12,305	10,033
Strict Low Middling	13,871	38,581	6,365	10,353
Low Middling	3,162	9,324	1,227	3,376
Good Middling Yellow Tinged	2,197	3,601	1,042	1,966
Strict Middling Yellow Tinged	1,660	2,983	1,079	1,914
Good Middling Yellow Stained	12	32	4	3
Total	65,384	109,805	28,313	34,921

Total stocks of cotton, all kinds, on Apr. 21, at the port of New York were 82,753 bales, and for the corresponding day in 1921, 124,980 bales; at the port of New Orleans, 256,983 bales, and for the corresponding day in 1921, 400,467 bales.

A standard bale of broom corn is 45 ins. long, 26 ins. wide, and 34 ins. high. As found on the market, however, a bale usually is about as high as it is long and varies in weight from 300 to 425 lbs., depending on the fineness and quantity of brush used.

Premium Staple Cotton.

A fair demand for premium staple cotton was reported at both New Orleans and Memphis. Some of the sales reported in these two markets were as follows:

	Cents.
New Orleans:	
Strict Middling, 1 to 1 1/16 ins	18
Middling to Strict Middling, 1 1/16 ins	19
Good Middling to Strict Good Middling, 1 1/16 ins	21
Middling, 1 1/16 to 1 1/8 ins	20
Strict Middling, shy 1 1/16 to 1 1/8 ins	21
Low Middling to Strict Low Middling, 1 1/8 ins	17½
Strict Low Middling, full 1 1/8 ins	18
Middling, 1 1/8 ins	20½
Middling to Strict Middling, full 1 1/8 ins	21
Strict Middling, full 1 1/8 ins	22
Middling to Strict Middling, 1 1/8 to 1 5/16 ins	21½
Strict Low Middling, 1 3/16 ins	20
Middling, 1 3/16 ins	22
Strict Middling, 1 3/16 ins	23
Memphis:	
Low Middling, 1 1/16 ins	15½
Middling to Strict Middling, 1 1/8 ins	22
Middling, 1 1/8 ins	21
Low Middling, full 1 1/8 ins	18
Good Middling, full 1 1/8 to 1 1/4 ins	29½

The average premiums quoted in the New Orleans and Memphis markets for the staple lengths specified are stated below for Middling cotton based on Middling short staple cotton at 16.88¢ per lb. at New Orleans and 17¢ at Memphis on Apr. 22, 1922, and 11½¢ per lb. at New Orleans and 11¢ at Memphis on Apr. 23, 1921.

Length.	New Orleans.		Memphis.	
	1922	1921	1922	1921
	Points.	*Points.*	*Points.*	*Points.*
1 1/16 ins	150	100	200	50
1 1/8 ins	375	200	400	300
1 3/16 ins	550	400	600	500
1 1/4 ins	800	.....	800	.....
1 5/16 ins	1,000	.....	.....	.....
1 3/8 ins	1,200	.....	.....	.....

Quotations reported on Apr. 21, for Pima American-Egyptian cotton f. o. b. New England mill points were as follows: No. 1 grade, 33¢ per lb.; No. 2, 31¢; No. 3, 29¢. A year ago Pima cotton on the same terms was quoted at 32¢ per lb. for grade No. 2, and 31¢ for grade No. 3.

Crop Reports

VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS.

(Concluded from front page.)

separately. In compiling this table the department used 91 items of crops and 36 items of animal products. These 127 items represent practically all of the farm products produced by the American farmer.

Over the period of years from 1897 to 1919 the value of the crops produced varied between 60% and 70% of the aggregate value of both crops and animal products. This ratio was upset in 1920 when the value of crops equaled only 59.7% of the total value of both groups. In 1921 this percentage fell still lower, equaling but 56.8% of the two groups. These facts again point out the more rapid downward trend of crop prices compared with the decline in animal products since the high levels of 1919.

Table 2 of this article points out the relative estimated value of farm products from 1909 to 1921. The figures compiled by the Bureau of the Census as a result of the Thirteenth Decennial Census place the value of all farm products in 1909 at $8,558,000,000. This figure is used as the base of 100 points and the gross values for the other years are figured from it. A glance at this table shows that there was a steady increase in gross values from 1909 until after the beginning of the World War. In 1914 the gross value was 115.1. By 1917 the gross value had jumped to 225.9. In 1918 the value had reached 262.7, and in 1919 the highest level of all had been touched—277.9. By 1920 the level had dropped to 190, and in 1921 to 144.5.

The fall in the aggregate value of farm products from the apex in 1919 is more readily measured if the value for that year is regarded as 100. Then, 1920 becomes 68.4 and 1921 becomes 52.0, or hardly more than one-half of the aggregate value for 1919. (Table 2.)

Four crops of 1921 together had a value greater than one-half of the total value of all crops for that year. Corn was valued at $1,303,000,000 in round figures, or 18.5% of the total; hay and forage at $1,165,000,000, or 16.6%; cotton lint and seed at $755,000,000, or 10.7%; wheat at $737,000,000, or 10.5%. This makes the valuation of the four crops $3,960,000,000, or 56.3% of the total.

Several groups of crops are prominent as shown in Table 3. For example, the cereals were valued at $2,563,000,000, or 36.5% of the crop total; the vegetables, including potatoes and sweet potatoes, at $1,104,000,000, or 15.7%; fruits and fruit products at $525,000,000, or 7.5%; and fruits and vegetables together at $1,629,000,000, or 23.2%.

Of the total value of animal products in 1921, the dairy products were valued at $2,410,000,000, or 45.1% of the total; the animals raised at $1,937,000,000, or 36.3%; and the poultry raised and eggs produced at $943,000,000, or 17.7%.

Table 1.—Estimated Value of Farm Products, 1879-1921.
[Values in millions of dollars; ie., 000,000 omitted.]

Year.	Total gross value.[1]	Crops.		Animal products.	
		Value.	Per cent of total.	Value.	Per cent of total.
1879 (census)	2,213	.....	.....	.....	.....
1889 (census)	2,460	.....	.....	.....	.....
1897	3,961	2,519	63.6	1,442	36.4
1898	4,339	2,760	63.6	1,579	36.4
1899 (census)	4,738	3,020	63.6	1,718	36.4
1900	5,010	3,192	63.7	1,818	36.3
1901	5,302	3,385	63.8	1,917	36.2
1902	5,595	3,578	64.0	2,016	36.0
1903	5,887	3,772	64.1	2,116	35.9
1904	6,122	3,982	65.0	2,140	35.0
1905	6,274	4,013	64.0	2,261	36.0
1906	6,764	4,263	63.0	2,501	37.0
1907	7,488	4,761	63.6	2,727	36.4
1908	7,891	5,098	64.6	2,792	35.4
1909 (census)	8,558	5,487	64.1	3,071	35.9
1910	9,037	5,486	60.7	3,551	39.3
1911	8,819	5,562	63.1	3,257	36.9
1912	9,343	5,842	62.5	3,501	37.5
1913	9,850	6,133	62.3	3,717	37.7
1914	9,895	6,112	61.8	3,783	38.2
1915	10,775	6,907	64.1	3,868	35.9
1916	13,106	9,054	67.5	4,352	32.5
1917	19,331	13,479	69.7	5,852	30.3
1918	22,480	14,331	63.8	8,149	36.2
1919	23,783	15,423	64.8	8,361	35.2
1920	18,263	10,909	59.7	7,354	40.3
1921	12,366	7,028	56.8	5,339	43.2

[1] To be read as index numbers.

Table 2.—Relative Estimated Value of Farm Products. 1909-1921.

Year.	Total.	Crops.	Animal products.
1909	100.0	100.0	100.0
1910	105.6	100.0	115.6
1911	103.0	101.4	106.1
1912	109.2	106.5	114.0
1913	115.1	111.8	121.0
1914	115.6	111.4	123.2
1915	125.9	125.9	126.0
1916	156.6	165.0	141.7
1917	225.9	245.7	190.6
1918	262.7	261.2	265.4
1919	277.9	281.1	272.3
1920	190.0	198.8	239.5
1921	144.5	128.1	173.9
1914[1]	100.0	100.0	100.0
1920[2]	68.4	70.7	88.0
1921[2]	52.0	45.6	63.9

[1] 1909=100. Data from Bureau of the Census.
[2] 1919=100. Data from Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates.

Table 3.—Estimated Value of Farm Products, by Principal Products or Groups, 1919-1921.
[Values in millions of dollars; i. e., 000,000 omitted.]

Product.	1919		1920		1921	
	Value	Per cent of crop or animal total.	Value	Per cent of crop or animal total.	Value	Per cent of crop or animal total.
CROPS.						
Cereals:						
Barley	178	1.2	135	1.2	64	0.9
Corn	3,781	24.5	2,150	19.7	1,303	18.5
Grain sorghums	167	1.1	128	1.2	45	.6
Oats	834	5.4	688	6.3	322	4.6
Wheat	2,080	13.5	1,197	11.0	737	10.5
Other	253	1.6	167	1.5	92	1.3
Total cereals	7,293	47.3	4,465	40.9	2,563	36.5
Cotton lint and seed	2,371	15.4	1,201	11.0	755	10.7
Fruits and fruit products	755	4.9	744	6.8	525	7.5
Hay and forage	2,161	14.0	1,867	17.1	1,165	16.6
Legume seeds (beans, etc.)	197	1.3	123	1.1	111	1.6
Sugar crops (incl. sirup, but no sugar except maple)	202	1.3	235	2.2	138	2.0
Tobacco	571	3.7	336	3.1	224	3.2
Vegetables:						
Potatoes	515	3.3	462	4.2	385	5.5
Sweet potatoes	131	.8	118	1.1	87	1.2
Other	537	3.5	584	5.4	632	9.0
Total vegetables	1,183	7.7	1,164	10.7	1,104	15.7
Farm-forest products	394	2.5	562	5.2	271	3.9
Other crops	296	1.9	209	1.9	172	2.4
Total crops	15,423	100.0	10,909	100.0	7,028	100.0
ANIMAL PRODUCTS.						
Animals raised	4,146	49.6	2,999	40.8	1,937	36.3
Dairy products	2,970	35.5	3,025	41.1	2,410	45.1
Poultry products	1,100	13.2	1,221	16.6	943	17.7
Wool	128	1.5	90	1.2	38	.7
Other animal products	18	.2	20	.3	11	.2
Total animal products	8,361	100.0	7,354	100.0	5,339	100.0
Total crops and animal products	23,783	.....	18,263	.....	12,366	.....

Truck Crop Prospects in South Atlantic States.

Field reports of the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates concerning truck crops in the South Atlantic States afford the following information:

Snap beans.—Beginning May 1 there will be a heavy movement of snap beans from South Carolina, where the acreage is unusually large this season. There are about 500 acres in Charleston County, 400 acres in Beaufort County, 200 acres in Georgetown County, 400 acres in Berkeley County, 1,000 acres in Williamsburg County, and 1,200 acres in Florence County. Taken as a whole the crop is in unusually fine condition.

In North Carolina movement will begin soon after it does from South Carolina. The heaviest acreage extends from Wilmington to Goldsboro and amounts to about 2,000 acres.

Peas.—Peas are now being shipped from North Carolina and South Carolina. The acreage is unusually large but yields have generally been very poor. The largest plantings are at Beaufort and from Charleston to Florence. The planted acreage is probably about one-third that of snap beans.

Lettuce.—In South Carolina carlot movement is now under way from 40 acres of lettuce and romaine at Georgetown. Weather conditions have reduced yield and quality on the earlier plantings but the later lettuce is somewhat better.

At Wilmington, N. C., carlot movement of lettuce began Apr. 7 and is now heavy. Quality varies somewhat but is generally good at present. From 750 to 800 cars are expected. Shipment is in full bushel hampers, 400 per car. The season will probably run to about May 10.

Strawberries.—The first car of strawberries moved from Chadbourn, N. C., Apr. 8. The acreage this season is double that of last year and close to 150 cars are expected compared with 70 last year. From Wilmington to Mount Olive there has also been a large increase in acreage and, as plants are in unusually good condition, shipments from this section may run as high as 600-700 cars. However, shipments will depend largely on weather conditions, as more rain is needed to make a full crop. Express movement was heavy Apr. 14 at Rose Hill and other points; heavy carlot movement was expected during the week beginning Apr. 16.

Potatoes.—Owing to heavy rains at planting time, potatoes north of the Charleston, S. C., section are generally late and many of the stands are poor. In South Carolina 600 acres of potatoes in Georgetown County show a 75% stand. In Horry County, at Conway and other points there are about 800 acres with not over a 70% stand, and the crop is generally late.

Early Cabbage Crop To Be Larger Than Harvest of 1921.

The commercial production of early cabbage this year will be 43% above the harvest of last year, according to a forecast made by the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates as of Apr. 18. This crop is grown in Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, in the Gulf States, and in California. In 1921 the commercial movement of early cabbage from growers filled 17,601 cars of 12½ tons each; the forecast for this year is 25,250 cars.

The production of early cabbage for all purposes is usually considerably in excess of the carlot movement. The indicated acreage of this crop this year is 49,100 acres, compared with 35,400 acres last year. The estimated yield per acre also is larger this year, the increase being from 6.2 tons to 6.6 tons.

The following table shows the estimated acreage and production of commercial early cabbage for 1922 and the acreage and production for last year:

State.	Acreage.		Yield per acre.		Production.	
	Harvested, 1921.	Planted, 1922.	Average, 1921.	Indicated, 1922.	Harvested, 1921.	Forecast, 1922.
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Cars.*[1]	*Cars.*[1]
Alabama	1,200	1,800	7.0	8.5	672	1,224
California	7,300	7,300	7.0	7.3	4,088	4,263
Florida	5,300	10,700	6.0	6.8	2,544	5,821
Georgia	900	1,200	7.0	8.9	504	854
Louisiana	1,600	2,000	6.4	8.3	819	1,328
Mississippi	1,300	4,500	4.8	4.7	499	1,692
South Carolina	3,400	3,400	9.7	8.1	2,638	2,203
Texas	11,200	14,400	4.0	4.4	3,584	5,069
Virginia[2]	3,200	3,800	8.8	9.2	2,253	2,797
Total	35,400	49,100	6.2	6.6	17,601	25,251

[1] Cars containing 12.5 tons.
[2] Norfolk section and Eastern Shore.

WEEKLY FEED TRADE REVIEW.

(Concluded from page 364.)

country dealers indicate fairly good stocks on hand no scarcity is expected. The movement was good.

HOMINY FEED TRADING ACTIVE.

Hominy feed.—Hominy feed was in a much stronger position than it has been during the past two months. Trading was active and thousands of tons were recently placed by mills with resellers who are now reported as holding for higher prices. Mill offerings during the last few days of the week were light. Inquiry on the basis of recent prices was good. Few buyers appeared eager enough for supplies to pay the higher prices asked by resellers. Production was good. Stocks were ample and movement was heavy.

Alfalfa meal.—Offerings of alfalfa meal were light and with a slightly improved interior demand prices stiffened. No. 1 medium ground was quoted at $3.50–$4 per ton over No. 2 meal in most markets and choice meal commanded a premium of about $2.50 over No. 1. Fine ground meal was offered at $2.50 per ton over prices asked for each grade. Spot supplies are generally light. Stocks at mills were not heavy and production continued below normal. With conditions in the mixed feed business unsettled and relatively high prices for hay, it is not expected that mills will increase their output during the next few weeks.

AGGREGATE CROP ACREAGES, SHOWN BY STATES, 1919-1921.

Based on aggregate acreage of corn, wheat, oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, potatoes, sweet potatoes, tobacco, flax, rice, all hay, cotton, peanuts, kafirs, beans, broom corn, hops, and cranberries.

State.	Acreage of crops named in heading.			Per cent of total acreage in specified crops.[1]	Total acreage of all crops (theoretical).		
	1919	1920	1921		1919	1920	1921
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Per cent.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Maine	1,518,000	1,536,000	1,571,000	96	1,591,000	1,600,000	1,636,000
New Hampshire	507,000	520,000	521,000	94	539,000	553,000	554,000
Vermont	1,137,000	1,142,000	1,122,000	93	1,223,000	1,228,000	1,206,000
Massachusetts	552,000	563,000	564,000	86	642,000	655,000	656,000
Rhode Island	63,000	64,000	64,000	84	75,000	76,000	76,000
Connecticut	458,000	475,000	475,000	88	520,000	540,000	540,000
New York	8,065,000	8,090,000	8,053,000	91	8,863,000	8,890,000	8,949,000
New Jersey	889,000	882,000	904,000	86	1,034,000	1,026,000	1,051,000
Pennsylvania	7,807,000	7,819,000	7,961,000	97	8,048,000	8,061,000	8,207,000
Delaware	412,000	402,000	400,000	89	463,000	452,000	449,000
Maryland	1,860,000	1,832,000	1,781,000	91	2,044,000	2,013,000	1,957,000
Virginia	4,605,000	4,535,000	4,449,000	93	4,952,000	4,876,000	4,784,000
West Virginia	1,883,000	1,885,000	1,888,000	95	1,982,000	1,984,000	1,987,000
North Carolina	6,459,000	6,477,000	6,366,000	94	6,871,000	6,890,000	6,772,000
South Carolina	5,636,000	5,821,000	5,716,000	92	6,126,000	6,327,000	6,213,000
Georgia	11,074,000	10,855,000	10,467,000	94	11,781,000	11,548,000	11,135,000
Florida	1,197,000	1,162,000	1,159,000	89	1,345,000	1,306,000	1,302,000
Ohio	11,794,000	11,453,000	11,391,000	97	12,159,000	11,807,000	11,743,000
Indiana	12,046,000	11,474,000	11,346,000	96	12,548,000	11,952,000	11,819,000
Illinois	20,529,000	20,069,000	20,158,000	97	21,164,000	20,690,000	20,781,000
Michigan	8,932,000	8,637,000	8,651,000	93	9,604,000	9,287,000	9,302,000
Wisconsin	9,412,000	9,521,000	9,596,000	90	10,458,000	10,579,000	10,662,000
Minnesota	16,448,000	15,713,000	15,941,000	96	17,133,000	16,368,000	16,605,000
Iowa	21,008,000	20,755,000	20,831,000	97	21,658,000	21,397,000	21,475,000
Missouri	15,416,000	15,194,000	14,999,000	96	16,058,000	15,827,000	15,624,000
North Dakota	19,160,000	18,130,000	17,778,000	96	19,958,000	18,885,000	18,519,000
South Dakota	15,032,000	14,918,000	15,397,000	98	15,339,000	15,222,000	15,711,000
Nebraska	19,020,000	18,041,000	18,247,000	97	19,608,000	18,599,000	18,811,000
Kansas	22,074,000	21,373,000	21,241,000	93	23,735,000	22,982,000	22,840,000
Kentucky	6,399,000	5,942,000	5,706,000	95	6,736,000	6,255,000	6,006,000
Tennessee	6,744,000	6,673,000	6,536,000	91	7,411,000	7,333,000	7,182,000
Alabama	7,968,000	7,989,000	8,084,000	93	8,568,000	8,590,000	8,692,000
Mississippi	6,450,000	6,438,000	6,604,000	96	6,719,000	6,706,000	6,879,000
Louisiana	3,955,000	4,135,000	3,979,000	91	4,346,000	4,544,000	4,363,000
Texas	23,294,000	23,824,000	24,547,000	92	25,320,000	25,896,000	26,682,000
Oklahoma	14,438,000	13,738,000	13,831,000	93	15,525,000	14,772,000	14,872,000
Arkansas	6,601,000	6,782,000	6,737,000	93	7,098,000	7,292,000	7,244,000
Montana	6,501,000	5,831,000	5,056,000	87	7,472,000	6,702,000	5,811,000
Wyoming	1,165,000	1,347,000	1,380,000	90	1,294,000	1,497,000	1,533,000
Colorado	4,876,000	5,196,000	5,310,000	85	5,736,000	6,113,000	6,247,000
New Mexico	983,000	1,066,000	1,084,000	78	1,260,000	1,367,000	1,390,000
Arizona	431,000	495,000	430,000	85	507,000	582,000	506,000
Utah	927,000	993,000	1,018,000	88	1,053,000	1,128,000	1,157,000
Nevada	388,000	380,000	391,000	98	396,000	388,000	399,000
Idaho	2,712,000	2,675,000	2,680,000	91	2,980,000	2,940,000	2,945,000
Washington	3,934,000	3,894,000	3,910,000	86	4,574,000	4,528,000	4,581,000
Oregon	2,762,000	2,773,000	2,785,000	80	3,452,000	3,466,000	3,481,000
California[2]	5,752,000	5,543,000	5,051,000	75	7,669,000	7,391,000	6,735,000
United States	351,273,000	345,052,000	344,177,000	93.8	375,637,000	369,110,000	368,071,000

[1] Based upon census proportions in 1919.
[2] Includes cotton acreage in Lower California (100,000 acres in 1919, 125,000 acres in 1920, and 45,000 acres in 1921)

WEEKLY HAY MARKET REVIEW.

(Concluded from page 364.)

City, prices declined slightly principally because of offerings for deferred shipment of new crop alfalfa from the Southwest, where new hay will be ready for market in 15 or 20 days. Reports from the Pecos Valley in New Mexico state that while the new crop will probably be of good quality, the quantity to be marketed will be comparatively small.

Alfalfa prices were about $1 higher at Memphis but receipts were increasing and since the demand was limited the market showed a tendency to decline. A fairly urgent demand for choice hay was reported from the consuming territory tributary to Chicago but the few cars received at Chicago were mostly from Indiana and were not better than standard. This hay sold at $21–$22 per ton.

Prairie.—The demand for prairie at Kansas City was active from Memphis and other southern points for consumers who were changing to prairie because of the higher prices of tame hay. The demand for prairie was less urgent at Chicago. Kansas and Oklahoma shipments sold fairly well, but Nebraska hay was not wanted and the few cars received sold at $1–$2 discount under the prices obtained for southwestern hay. However, 90% of the receipts at Minneapolis were from Nebraska and sold at firm prices because of the light stocks and the urgent local and shipping demand.

Straw.—Straw prices were about $1 lower at Boston, but price changes at other markets were unimportant. Both receipts and demand were light. Current quotations were as follows: No. 1 wheat straw—Boston $16.50, Philadelphia $17, Baltimore and Chicago $13.50, Pittsburgh $16.50, Cincinnati $11, Minneapolis $10.50, Kansas City $8.75, Atlanta $15; No. 1 oat—Boston $17.50, Philadelphia $17, Baltimore and Chicago $14.50, Pittsburgh $16.50, Cincinnati $13, Minneapolis $11, Kansas City $8.75; No. 1 rye (straight)—Boston $34, New York $35.50, Philadelphia $34, Baltimore $26.50; No. 1 rye (tangled)—Cincinnati and Minneapolis $11, Pittsburgh $16.50.

Weather

CONDITIONS SHOW IMPROVEMENT IN WEST; WEEK COLD IN EAST

Many Acres of Farm Lands Flooded in the Central Valley States—Frost Severe in Northeast.

Severe frost damage during the week ending Apr. 25 was confined to the central and upper Appalachian Mountain districts and middle Atlantic coast. Slight to moderate damage occurred in the Ohio Valley, central and lower eastern Rocky Mountain States, and California. (For detailed information regarding damage to fruit see article beginning on front page.)

Higher temperatures favored the development of vegetation and improved stock conditions in the West, while most of the week was favorable for field operations in the Western, Central, and Southern States. It was somewhat too cool for proper germination and growth of tender crops in the East and South. The drought continued very serious in Florida.

SPRING SEEDING PROGRESSING.

Small grains.—There was a marked improvement in the condition of the soil in most central sections of the country, which permitted a much better progress in the seeding of oats and spring wheat. This was especially true in some large oat-producing areas in the upper Mississippi Valley sections. Seeding has been finished and some fields are green in portions of Iowa. Seeding also made good progress in the northern Great Plains and advanced favorably in much of the Lake Region.

The week was generally favorable for field work in the central and western portions of the spring wheat belt and the seeding of spring wheat in those sections, which had been considerably delayed, made good progress. The soil continued unfavorable for work, however, in Minnesota and Wisconsin, and seeding was still interrupted in those States.

Winter wheat continued to make good progress from the eastern Great Plains eastward, except where damage has been done on lowlands by long-continued saturated soil or flooding. Thousands of acres of wheat have been destroyed in some river bottom lands of Illinois, and the crop was yellow and in poor condition on lowlands in Ohio Valley localities. Wheat improved in Oklahoma and also in most Rocky Mountain and more northwestern localities, but it still lacked vitality in western Kansas. There was considerable complaint of rust in some Southeastern States. Rice planting made good progress in Arkansas and west Gulf districts and was being carried on in California.

Corn.—Because of less rainfall conditions were much more favorable for the preparation of land for corn planting in central districts than for several weeks, and considerable progress was made in plowing. Planting was begun as far north as Oklahoma, Arkansas, Tennessee, and North Carolina. It was somewhat too cool for rapid germination and growth in most Southern States, but the early planted corn has made sufficient growth for cultivation in the extreme South. Corn made little growth on the uplands of Florida on account of drought.

Cotton.—Moisture conditions were favorable for planting cotton in most of the Southern States, although the soil was too wet for satisfactory progress in a few localities, especially in the northern portions of Georgia and Alabama. Work was interrupted in the northwestern portion of the belt by general rains the latter part of the week. Planting made excellent progress in Texas and extended to the extreme northwestern portion of the cotton-growing area. The nights were too cool, however, for rapid germination in most sections of the belt, although the early planted cotton that was up made fairly good progress. In eastern districts the crop had advanced to the stage where it was ready to chop out in sections of the coastal plain of South Carolina, while chopping progressed favorably in the more southeastern districts. Late planted cotton was germinating slowly in Florida.

EARLY TRUCK CROPS DAMAGED.

Truck and miscellaneous crops.—Early truck crops were considerably damaged by frost in middle Atlantic coast States, and some damage occurred to tender vegetables in California and New Mexico. It was somewhat too dry for the best development of truck crops in extreme southern and southwestern Texas, and the long drought has caused serious damage in central and southern Florida, especially on uplands. Truck needed rain in southern Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina. Early potatoes and truck crops were being planted as far north as southern New England, Wisconsin, South Dakota, and Washington. Sugar cane was up to good stand in the lower Mississippi Valley. Sugar beets were being planted in Colorado. Tobacco plants were plentiful in Virginia and were growing slowly in Kentucky.

Meadows, pastures, and stock.—Pastures and ranges improved under more favorable weather conditions, except where in need of more moisture in the far Southwest, and where serious drought conditions prevail in Florida. Stock water was scarce in some sections of Florida. Alfalfa was injured by cold weather in the Middle Atlantic States and by floods in the Ohio Valley. Stock were favorably affected by higher temperatures and increased grazing areas in the Rocky Mountain States; they were moving to summer range in central and southern mountain regions. Conditions were much more favorable for lambing. Shearing has become more general with the warmer weather.

Unseasonably Cool in Eastern States During Past Week.

Temperature.—Chart 3, page 376, shows that for the week as a whole the temperature averaged much below normal in the Southwest and generally from the Mississippi Valley eastward, except locally in the Lake region, in the extreme Southeast, and along the immediate Gulf coast. Elsewhere the week had nearly normal warmth, except that temperatures were rather high in portions of California.

Precipitation.—There was much less rainfall in the interior valley States than for several preceding weeks, especially in the lower Missouri, middle Mississippi and Ohio Valley localities, as shown by chart 4, page 376. Rather heavy rainfall occurred in the southern Great Plains and falls were excessively heavy in portions of Texas, particularly in the Fort Worth-Dallas section. The amounts were light to moderate in most other Southern States, but rainfall was again deficient in the Florida peninsula where severe and damaging drought prevails. The drought in central and southern Florida, where in some localities only about one-third of the normal amount of rainfall has been received since the beginning of the year, has been almost unprecedented.

FRUIT INJURED BY FREEZE

(Concluded from front page.)

Kentucky, although peaches and cherries were harmed. Southern Ohio suffered some and the damage was serious in the central portion of the State, except to late apples, but was apparently light in the northern portion. Only a few localities in Indiana suffered severe damage.

There was considerable damage to fruit in some southern Rocky Mountain localities, and apricots were injured in southwestern Colorado. Elsewhere no material frost damage was reported to fruit. Citrus fruit trees in Florida are suffering severely from lack of moisture.

State Telegraphic Summaries.

(Week ending April 25.)

New England.—Generally fair and cold. Ground freezing last half of week; some damage to asparagus and cherry blossoms. Peaches and apples well budded.

New York.—Temperature below freezing on several nights over entire State checked advance of vegetation. Full reports on frost injury not yet received but apparently no great damage in commercial fruit belts.

New Jersey.—Deficient rain; excess of cold, dry winds. Much frost and freezing damaged clover, alfalfa, oats, and potatoes. Truck and fruit bloom have been hurt by frost and wind; damage not yet determined; some report no damage, others that over half of fruit bloom is destroyed.

Pennsylvania.—Frost damaged orchard fruits considerably; peaches, cherries, and plums suffered most. Alfalfa and early garden truck frozen in some places. Winter grains and pastures doing well.

Maryland and Delaware.—Cold week with heavy and killing frost and freezing temperatures on the 21st to 24th. Tree fruits seriously damaged in west; considerably damaged in north-central part and interior of Eastern Shore; slightly damaged in south; apparently escaped damage on Chesapeake Bay shores and Atlantic coast. Loss is nowise so great as last year. Considerable damage to strawberries. Truck crops that were up killed generally.

Virginia.—Cool weather during week unfavorable for growth and planting but considerable preparation of soil accomplished. Light to heavy frosts occurred generally several mornings; greater portion of fruit reported killed in a few extreme northwestern counties; less damage progressively southward but apparently some damage well into central portion of State. Early potatoes heavily damaged in many eastern counties.

North Carolina.—Rainfall 1 to 3 ins., which was needed in east and central parts; cool weather unfavorable for young plants, garden truck, and apples. Frost heavy in portions of north and west; some damage though apparently not much. Rain delayed plowing. Some planting of corn and cotton.

South Carolina.—Too cool for best crop development. Too much rain over large areas in north but more needed in south. Cotton and corn planting progressing with

good stands in south-central and east. Wheat deteriorating on account of rust; crop heading.

Georgia.—Rains on 18th and 19th heavy in north; moderate and beneficial but insufficient in central and south. Followed by cooler weather which was unfavorable for rapid germination and growth. Cotton, corn, and minor crops that are up are doing fairly well. Still too dry for transplanting tobacco and sweet potato plants. Warm weather needed for melons. Condition of apples and peaches good.

Florida.—Cotton chopping progressing but late planted germinating slowly and recent cool nights unfavorable. Drought, almost unprecedented, continued in peninsula. Beans, cucumbers, and other truck ruined on uplands, and melons, corn, cane, and peanuts made little progress. Citrus dropping. Fruit trees wilting generally.

Alabama.—Temperature below normal; showers first day, remainder fair. Favorable for farm work. Oats, wheat, white potatoes, and truck generally doing well, but truck in south needs rain. Wet soil interfering with planting cotton and corn in north; planting well advanced in south, some plants up with good stands. Cool weather retarding germination and growth of cotton.

Mississippi.—Rains on the 18th and 19th generally light to moderate but locally heavy in mideastern and extreme southern parts. Ample sunshine but low night temperatures. Cotton being planted throughout State; some up to good stand in south. About 200,000 acres of tillable land in lower delta inundated.

Louisiana.—Nights a little too cool for most crops but favorable for strawberries. Light rainfall favorable for outdoor work. Good progress in planting rice, corn, and cotton, except where delayed because of flood danger. Considerable land under water in central parishes near river. Some rice and cotton up; looking well; stands good. Sugar cane up to good stand and being cultivated.

Texas.—Generally cool and dry except moderate to excessive rains at close of week in northern and central portions. Generally favorable for winter wheat, oats, truck, feed crops, and ranges, but too dry for best development in south and southwest. Growth of early cotton only fair, due to cool nights; stand fair; progress in planting excellent and extended to extreme northwest.

Oklahoma.—Plowing and planting progressed satisfactorily until interrupted by general and heavy rains last of week. Wheat and oats made good growth and condition of crops generally improved. Too cold and wet for favorable growth and germination of corn and cotton. Cotton planting under way in south and east portions. Fruits, pastures, and minor crops good.

Arkansas.—Light rain very favorable for preparation of soil and planting cotton, corn, and rice, but too cool for growth of cotton. Corn coming up; cultivated in some places. Some cotton coming up. Weather very favorable for other crops. Favorable for shipping strawberries.

Tennessee.—Frost did no material damage. Light rainfall and much sunshine favored good progress in planting; also beneficial to crops. Very good progress in planting cotton; some coming up in extreme southwest. Condition and progress of winter wheat excellent; beginning to head. Early strawberries ripening.

Kentucky.—Precipitation light. Soil in good condition and rapid progress in plowing. Unseasonably cold. Light frost general on the 20th and 21st; heavy in most of State on the 23d, with temperatures below freezing at many stations. Early strawberries, cherries, and pears considerably damaged; other fruit believed not seriously injured. Some injury to wheat. Many early potatoes have rotted in ground.

West Virginia.—Light rain; ample sunshine. Continuously cool with light to killing frosts causing much damage to fruit. Grain, grass, and pastures excellent growth.

Ohio.—Growth of vegetation checked and farm work generally delayed on account of cold weather and wet soil. One to 4 ins. of snow on the 21st in north and light to killing frosts on three or four mornings. Little damage to fruit in extreme south; considerable damage in central sections except to late blooming apples; a little damage in north to peach, cherry, and plum and possible early apples except near Lake Erie.

Indiana.—Considerable sunshine and only light showers favorable, but cool weather retarded proper drying of very wet soil. Weather favorable for winter wheat, which continued good to excellent progress generally but yellowed and deteriorated extensively on lowlands on account of standing water and flood with much damage resultant. Fruit made excellent progress; some damage by frosts and freezing but not severe, except in limited localities.

Illinois.—Very little rain until week end. Oat and spring wheat seeding nearly completed in north but ground too wet in much of central and south. Winter wheat in excellent condition on uplands; damaged and yellow in some localities on lower ground as a result of excessive soil moisture. Thousands of acres of winter wheat destroyed in river bottoms. Heavy frosts but fruit not materially damaged.

Michigan.—Heavy rains at beginning of week followed by fair and cool; freezing general on 20th to 22d. Vegetation made slow growth. Fruit buds just beginning to open. Farm work very backward. Wheat, rye, pastures, and meadows in good condition.

Wisconsin.—Low temperatures; moderate to heavy rains. Unfavorable for crops and further delayed farm work. Seeding grains on light, sandy soil continues but clay lands still too wet to plow. Pastures and meadows in good condition. Rye, winter wheat, and fruit trees doing finely.

Minnesota.—Cloudy and unseasonably cool and fields drying very slowly. Plowing and seeding progressing, though interrupted in localities by excessively wet soil. Grains wintered well and making good growth, though rye has poor color on low, wet ground.

Iowa.—Mostly dry and cool with sunshine above normal; this with considerable wind dried soil rapidly. Oat seeding made excellent progress; finished, and early fields green in some localities. Plowing for spring wheat made good beginning. Progress of winter wheat very good. Slight damage to plums, pears, and peaches in south by freezes on the 17th to 19th; all fruit buds dormant in north.

Missouri.—Cool weather prevailed; some frost; no damage. Five clear days followed by general showers. Favorable for wheat, grass, and fruits. Wheat, good to excellent; some small loss on bottom lands. Field work two weeks backward. Sunshine and dry, warm weather needed.

Kansas.—Mild and sunshiny until latter part of week when moderate to heavy rains fell in most sections. Farm work pushed vigorously; corn planting begun over eastern half of State. Wheat fine in eastern section, where 6 to 12 ins. high and jointing, except in northeast part; elsewhere lacks vitality and much just beginning to stool. Pastures and alfalfa excellent.

Nebraska.—Frost and freezing temperature general on 19th; vegetation not sufficiently advanced to be injured. Five clear days; work progressed rapidly. Oat sowing nearly completed; preparation of corn ground in progress. Rainfall very light and more rain needed in central and western counties.

North Dakota.—Weather generally favorable for farm work; seeding and spring plowing made excellent progress. Ranges, pastures, and winter grains coming nicely.

Montana.—Favorable weather for field work, ranges, live stock, and winter crops. Several warm sunshiny days rapidly advanced grass. Live stock now recuperating; lambing conditions greatly improved. Winter wheat and rye good.

Wyoming.—Ground well moistened; grass coming fast. Favorable for winter wheat and rye. Stock improved although some loss of weak stuff. Shearing started in south, but bad weather of previous two weeks has deferred much shearing until after lambing.

New Mexico.—Week began cold with severe freezes, gradually warming up. Showers at close mostly from Rio Grande eastward; fairly heavy in southeast and east border partially relieving dryness. Fruit and early vegetables considerably damaged but bulk of fruit safe in lower Pecos from smudging. Range fair, but needs more moisture.

Arizona.—Warmer weather favorable for all crops. Cotton is in unsatisfactory condition owing to prolonged cold weather. Grain, potatoes, and fruit made satisfactory progress. Range and stock improving slowly but rain needed in northeast.

Utah.—Excellent week. Plowing, seeding, and trucking progressed rapidly. Snow going rapidly. Range, grass, grains, and alfalfa growing nicely. Stock doing better but many sheep weak on account of retarded grass. Shearing more general.

Nevada.—Warm and clear. Favorable for stock and growth of alfalfa, grain, and grass. Cattle generally in good condition and being moved to summer range. Sheep improving with favorable weather.

Idaho.—Mostly fair; abundant sunshine; temperatures near normal. Nights frosty, retarding vegetation. Conditions more favorable for farm work. Higher district snow covered and no farm work possible. Scattered bands of sheep going on range.

Washington.—First of week cold and cloudy; little growth. Latter part warmer with more sunshine; very favorable to growth of all vegetation. Showers on the 22d beneficial. Winter wheat came through winter with small loss; now improving. Considerable spring grain up and growing nicely. Pastures improving.

Oregon.—Higher temperature; little rain; considerable sunshine. Most favorable week of season. Vegetation backward but now growing well. Plowing and seeding progressing rapidly but very late. Peaches, plums, cherries, and pears blooming in warmer districts. Weather now favorable for lambing, but serious losses resulted from previous unfavorable conditions.

California.—Soil getting dry; more rain needed. Cutting alfalfa becoming general; crop fair to good. Pastures improving; stock in good condition. Barley, wheat, and oats heading in south. Rice being planted. Tender vegetables and fruit slightly damaged by frost. Valencia oranges being picked. Strawberries ripening rapidly.

MONTHLY TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION, MARCH, 1922.

Districts and stations.	Temperature. March. Average.	Temperature. March. Departure from normal.	Precipitation. March. Total.	Precipitation. March. Departure from normal.	Precipitation. Jan. 1 to Mar. 31. Total.	Precipitation. Jan. 1 to Mar. 31. Per cent of normal.
	°	°	In.	In.	In.	In.
GULF STATES.						
Jacksonville	65	+3	3.7	+0.2	12.5	124
Miami	73	+1	.8	−1.9	4.5	51
Key West	76	+3	.1	−1.4	4.1	81
Tampa	69	+3	1.2	+1.6	2.9	33
Pensacola	61	0	6.0	+ .6	13.5	97
Mobile	60	+1	11.5	+4.3	23.9	137
Montgomery	58	0	11.4	+5.0	25.0	147
Anniston	54	+2	8.8	+3.0	21.6	138
Birmingham	55	−1	7.1	+1.3	18.3	116
Meridian	56	0	6.2	+ .6	23.8	148
Vicksburg	57	−1	8.4	+2.2	24.5	149
New Orleans	62	0	8.4	+3.1	16.8	117
Shreveport	57	−1	9.3	+4.8	20.4	162
Little Rock	52	−1	8.3	+3.4	14.1	102
Fort Smith	52	+1	4.3	+ .7	9.1	103
Bentonville	48	+1	5.1	+1.3	8.4	94
Oklahoma	49	0	4.4	+2.0	6.2	132
Abilene	56	−1	1.2	−.2	2.9	86
Fort Worth	56	−3	1.6	−.2	5.2	130
Dallas	56	.....	1.8	.....	6.3	.....
Palestine	57	−1	6.9	+3.4	16.9	158
Taylor	58	−2	2.9	+ .3	9.1	114
Houston	61	.....	10.7	.....	18.9	.....
Galveston	62	0	2.7	−.2	10.5	110
Port Arthur	61	.....	3.8	.....	12.4	.....
Corpus Christi	65	+1	.6	−1.2	2.2	37
San Antonio	62	0	3.3	+1.6	5.8	114
Del Rio	62	−2	.5	− .7	.8	28
OHIO VALLEY AND TENNESSEE.						
Memphis	53	+1	8.2	+2.4	13.8	90
Nashville	51	+2	9.3	+3.9	16.1	110
Chattanooga	53	+2	9.8	+3.6	20.7	124
Knoxville	52	+3	7.6	+2.0	16.3	106
Lexington	47	+4	7.8	+3.1	12.8	109
Louisville	49	+4	6.5	+2.2	10.8	90
Evansville	49	+4	8.2	+3.6	12.1	107
Indianapolis	44	+4	7.2	+3.2	10.0	102
Cincinnati	45	+4	6.6	+3.0	10.4	102
Dayton	44	+4	5.8	+2.4	8.7	92
Columbus	43	+4	4.5	+1.3	7.9	86
Parkersburg	47	+5	6.1	+2.3	9.6	95
Elkins	43	+4	5.3	+1.2	12.8	121
Pittsburgh	43	+3	5.8	+2.8	9.0	106
LAKE REGION.						
Canton	32	+4	3.2	+0.4	7.9	92
Syracuse	35	+4	4.7	+2.3	11.0	175
Oswego	34	+3	3.4	+0.6	7.8	91
Rochester	36	+5	3.1	+0.2	8.1	92
Buffalo	35	+4	3.6	+1.0	7.0	80
Erie	37	+4	4.3	+1.6	7.5	89
Cleveland	39	+5	4.0	+1.2	6.8	88
Sandusky	39	+4	4.4	+1.8	6.7	96
Toledo	38	+3	5.2	+2.9	7.5	121
Detroit	37	+4	5.1	+2.7	8.6	133
Port Huron	35	+5	2.8	+0.4	5.0	77
Saginaw	34	+3	2.5	−0.1	5.2	75
Alpena	29	+4	1.9	−0.1	6.1	102
Grand Rapids	37	+4	3.2	+0.7	6.1	85
Grand Haven	35	+4	4.3	+1.8	8.6	129
Chicago	39	+5	5.6	+3.0	7.5	112
Lansing	35	+3	3.7	+1.4	5.9	94
Fort Wayne	39	.....	6.0	.....	8.6	.....
Milwaukee	36	+5	1.8	−0.9	4.1	63
Green Bay	31	+4	1.7	−0.7	7.1	125
[illegible]	28	+4	2.2	+0.2	5.4	113
[illegible]	33	.....	3.4	.....	9.1	.....
[illegible] Marie	25	+4	1.1	−0.7	4.4	82
[illegible]	30	+6	2.7	+0.6	7.6	132
[illegible]	28	+6	0.7	−1.4	8.3	114
Duluth	26	+5	2.6	+1.0	7.3	209
UPPER MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.						
St. Paul	32	+4	1.4	−0.2	6.0	182
[illegible]	35	+4	1.8	+0.2	7.0	185
[illegible]	34	+4	2.0	−0.2	6.5	125
[illegible] City	38	+8	1.3	−0.6	5.6	141
[illegible]	37	+4	1.6	−0.6	4.2	83
[illegible]	40	+5	3.4	+1.2	5.7	108
[illegible]	41	+5	2.2	+0.6	3.6	93
[illegible]	43	+5	3.6	+1.2	6.2	109
[illegible]	41	+4	5.1	+2.1	8.8	113
Terre Haute	44	.....	8.4	.....	10.6	.....
Springfield, Ill.	43	+4	6.8	+3.7	9.5	118
Hannibal	44	+2	6.2	+3.4	9.0	137
St. Louis	46	+2	4.8	+1.4	7.0	84
Cairo	49	+2	8.4	+4.1	12.7	114
ATLANTIC COAST.						
Eastport	33	+4	2.7	−1.6	7.7	66
Portland, Me.	35	+3	3.8	0	12.2	109
Burlington	32	+5	2.9	+1.1	6.2	124
Northfield	29	+3	4.6	+1.8	8.9	119
Concord	35	+3	5.0	+1.6	9.3	93
Boston	40	+5	4.3	+0.2	8.3	74
Nantucket	39	+2	6.2	+2.2	14.8	141
Block Island	38	+2	4.8	+0.4	11.0	88
Providence	39	+3	4.7	+0.1	8.5	64
Hartford	38	+3	5.1	+0.8	9.3	80
New Haven	39	+4	5.0	+0.6	9.9	82
Albany	37	+5	4.7	+2.0	8.2	111
Ithaca	36	+4	4.1	+1.7	7.8	120
Binghamton	36	+4	4.0	+1.4	6.9	107
New York	41	+3	4.4	+0.3	9.9	86
Scranton	39	+4	4.0	+0.9	7.6	89
Harrisburg	42	+4	3.2	+0.1	8.0	94
Philadelphia	44	+4	4.3	+0.9	10.1	99
Reading	42	+2	4.1	+0.6	9.0	85
Sandy Hook	40	.....	3.9	.....	7.9	.....
Trenton	41	+2	3.9	−0.1	8.5	82
Atlantic City	42	+3	4.4	+0.7	12.1	117
Baltimore	45	+3	4.8	+0.9	12.6	119
Washington	45	+3	4.7	+0.9	12.9	122
Norfolk	51	+3	5.0	+0.7	13.3	117
Richmond	49	+2	7.0	+3.3	15.4	158
Lynchburg	49	+4	7.5	+3.7	14.7	134
Wytheville	46	+4	4.7	+0.3	10.8	85
Asheville	49	+4	4.7	−0.4	11.6	81
Charlotte	53	+2	6.3	+1.7	18.6	141
Raleigh	53	+3	5.3	+1.0	16.5	136
Hatteras	55	+4	7.0	+1.5	20.2	136
Wilmington	57	+3	4.5	+0.9	11.3	108
Charleston	59	+2	3.2	−0.5	11.3	107
Greenville	53	.....	6.0	.....	18.5	.....
Columbia, S.C.	57	+3	6.5	+2.8	14.4	124
Augusta	58	+2	8.0	+3.8	16.3	122
Atlanta	54	+2	10.3	+4.5	20.1	128
Macon	57	+2	10.7	+5.2	19.7	130
Savannah	61	+3	4.7	+1.1	14.3	142
Thomasville	62	+2	4.1	−1.6	11.4	83
MOUNTAIN REGION.						
Miles City	29	0	0.5	−0.3	2.3	122
Havre	26	−1	0.4	−0.1	1.5	94
Kalispell	30	−3	0.8	−0.3	2.1	52
Helena	31	0	0.8	+0.1	2.2	92
Yellowstone Park	26	0	0.7	−1.5	3.2	52
Sheridan	32	.....	0.3	.....	1.8	.....
Lander	30	−1	0.6	−1.0	2.1	78
Cheyenne	34	+1	0.3	−0.7	1.6	85
Grand Junction	41	−3	0.6	−0.1	1.8	100
Denver	40	+1	0.5	−0.5	1.2	64
Pueblo	42	+1	0.3	−0.6	1.1	65
Amarillo	45	0	4.1	+3.5	6.3	300
El Paso	54	−2	0.2	−0.2	0.5	36
Roswell	49	−2	0.7	+0.2	0.9	57
Santa Fe	36	−3	0.4	−0.3	1.5	69
Phoenix	57	−3	1.0	+0.5	2.7	113
Yuma	60	−4	0.2	−0.2	0.9	65
Independence	47	−3	0.1	−0.4	2.3	110
Tonopah	36	+1	0.4	−1.3	1.6	58
Modena	36	−3	0.4	−0.9	3.0	94
Salt Lake City	37	−4	4.1	+2.1	7.9	169
Reno	33	−3	0.8	−0.4	5.5	110
Winnemucca	34	−6	0.8	−0.2	1.1	.....
Pocatello	31	−6	0.7	−1.1	4.1	125
Boise	39	−3	2.4	+1.0	4.3	90
Lewiston	42	−2	0.8	−0.5	2.5	60
Baker	32	−1	1.0	−0.4	2.5	61
Walla Walla	43	−1	1.0	−0.9	3.5	64
Spokane	37	−2	1.4	−0.1	3.6	61
PACIFIC COAST.						
Tatoosh Island	41	−3	8.1	−0.5	19.4	66
Port Angeles	40	−2	2.3	+0.1	6.0	57
Seattle	42	−2	4.4	+0.8	8.0	67
Tacoma	41	−3	3.4	−0.6	7.1	48
North Head	42	−3	7.4	+2.2	14.3	81
Portland, Oreg.	43	−3	6.6	+1.4	13.0	75
Roseburg	45	−2	4.1	+0.1	11.5	81
Eureka	47	−1	6.1	−0.6	18.3	85
Red Bluff	50	−4	1.1	−2.7	6.7	60
Sacramento	51	−3	1.3	−1.7	7.7	79
San Francisco	52	−1	2.4	−0.7	10.0	90
Fresno	53	−2	1.5	−0.3	6.2	132
San Luis Obispo	52	−2	3.5	−0.5	14.5	118
Los Angeles	56	−1	1.6	−1.4	9.7	111
San Diego	55	−1	1.3	−0.4	6.6	116
MISSOURI VALLEY.						
Springfield, Mo.	45	+1	6.4	+2.3	9.8	109
Columbia Mo.	45	+4	8.5	+5.5	11.2	152
Kansas City	45	+4	5.7	+2.9	7.8	142
St. Joseph	44	.....	4.1	.....	6.3	.....
Topeka	44	+3	4.3	+2.0	7.1	155
Iola	46	+4	7.7	+5.3	9.9	225
Wichita	45	+1	3.4	+1.2	5.7	140
Dodge City	41	−1	3.8	+2.9	5.9	281
Concordia	42	+1	2.6	+1.0	4.1	137
North Platte	39	+4	0.5	+0.4	1.2	71
Lincoln	41	+5	1.8	+0.5	3.6	139
Omaha	41	+5	1.4	0	3.2	115
Sioux City	38	+5	1.7	+0.4	3.7	155
Yankton	37	+6	0.9	−0.2	3.4	148
Valentine	36	+4	0.8	−0.4	2.1	92
Rapid City	35	+3	0.1	−0.9	1.5	75
Pierre	34	+4	0.6	−0.7	1.8	82
Huron	31	+4	0.9	−0.1	3.4	179
Moorhead	27	+6	1.3	+0.2	2.4	93
Devils Lake	26	+8	0.6	−0.4	1.8	86
Bismarck	27	+5	0.7	−0.3	2.6	121
Williston	26	+4	0.6	−0.1	1.6	95

March Mild in Most Eastern Districts.

The first week in March was unusually cold for the season in the Southwest and freezing temperatures were experienced southward to the west Gulf coast. After the first week the weather was mild in nearly all sections east of the Rocky Mountains. West of the Rockies it was cold during the greater part of the month, especially during the week ending March 14, when temperatures were unusually low for the season throughout the Plateau districts.

Chart 1, page 375, shows that for the month as a whole the temperature averaged considerably above normal from the middle and upper Plains States eastward, where the monthly means ranged generally 4°–8° above the seasonal average. It was somewhat cooler than usual from the lower Mississippi Valley westward and was considerably cooler in most districts west of the Rocky Mountains.

Precipitation was frequent and heavy in most Central and Southern States, especially during the first half of the month, while the last 10 days brought excessive rains to west Gulf localities. Considerable snow fell in portions of the central and upper Mississippi and Ohio Valleys, while the falls were heavy in the interior of the Northeastern States; more than 10 ins. were recorded from western Pennsylvania northeastward.

Chart 2, page 375, shows that rainfall was, for the month as a whole, heavy to excessive from the middle and lower Ohio, middle Mississippi, and lower Missouri Valleys southward, where the totals ranged generally from 6 to more than 12 ins. At points in the lower Mississippi Valley, the rainfall for the month exceeded 15 ins. The amounts were scanty in the extreme Southeast, especially in the Florida peninsula, and were below the normal in nearly all sections from the upper Mississippi Valley westward and also from the central Rocky Mountain, Plateau, and Pacific coast sections southward. More than the normal amount was received in the northern Pacific coast districts.

New York is the only leading onion growing State showing an increase of carlot shipments this season.

CHART 1.—DEPARTURE OF MEAN TEMPERATURE FROM THE NORMAL, MARCH, 1922.

CHART 2.—PRECIPITATION, INCHES, MARCH, 1922.

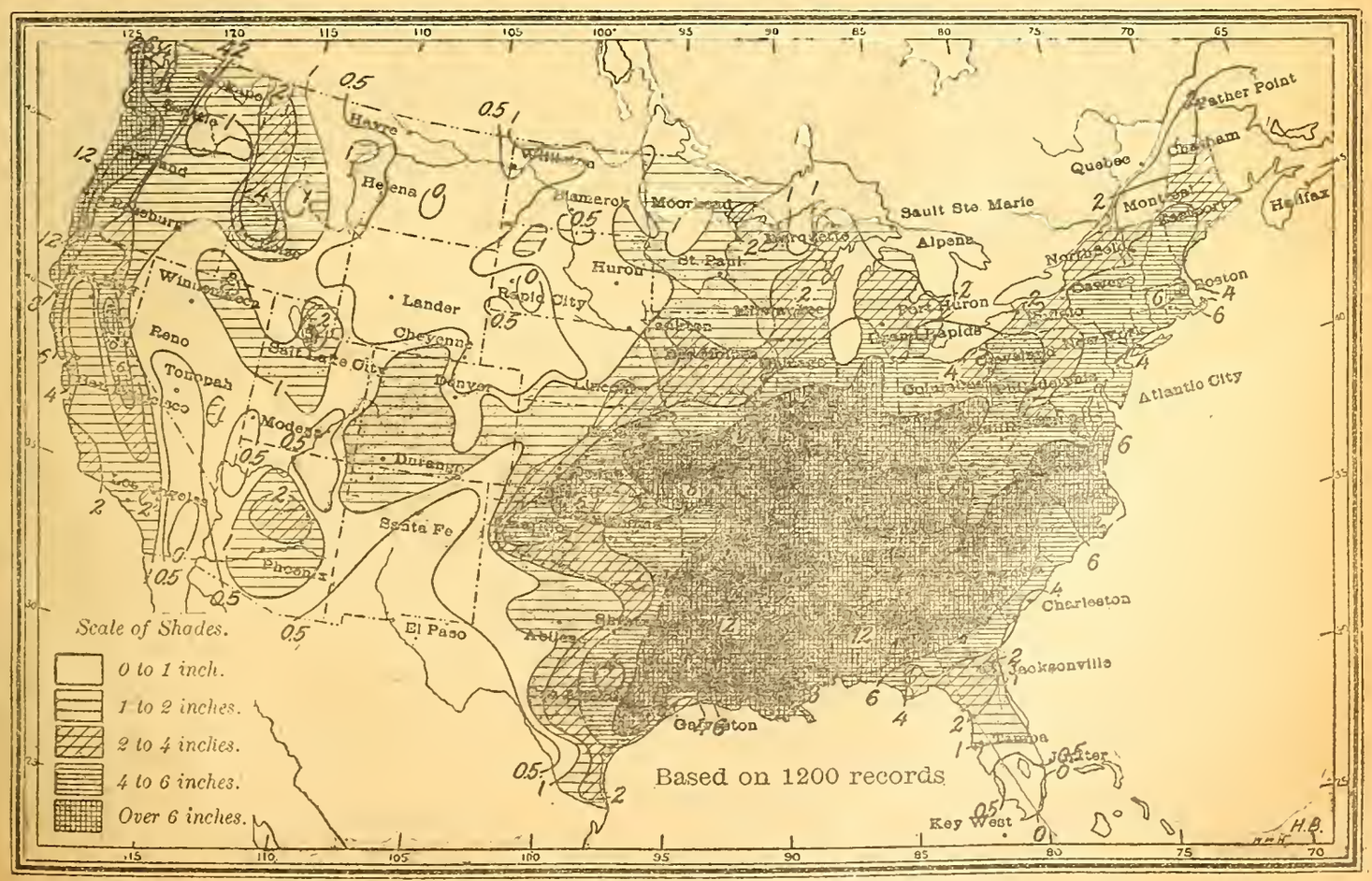

CHART 3.—DEPARTURE OF MEAN TEMPERATURE FROM THE NORMAL, WEEK ENDING 8 A. M., APRIL 25, 1922.

CHART 4.—PRECIPITATION, INCHES, WEEK ENDING 8 A. M., APRIL 25, 1922.

WASHINGTON : GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1922